THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871. [VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 42

Evening Edition.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

☞ *See Fourth Page, for interesting Reading*

☞ Governor Bullock and family, are among the latest arrivals at Newport.

Public Exhibition.

We have been requested to state that there will be a public exhibition by the students of the Catholic Male School, at the City Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Increased Mail Facilities.

The Postmaster General, Friday, ordered the second daily mail between Savannah and Charleston, thereby expediting the Florida mails to the extent of eighteen hours.

Postal Convention.

The general postal convention of the United States with the Argentine Confederation, and the postal money order system convention with Great Britain, were ratified yesterday at the State Department.

Columbus Industrial Association.

We acknowledge the reception of the list of premiums to be awarded at the Second Annual Fair of the above Association, to be held at their grounds at Columbus, Georgia, commencing Tuesday, October 31st, and continuing five days. The premium list is full and liberal. In addition to other attractions for the Fair week, the Second Annual Regatta of the Chattahoochee Boat Club will take place on November 2d.

☞ A report is going the rounds that the Cherokee Indians, in Western North Carolina, have filed a claim against the Government for all the lands lying between the Blue Ridge and Cumberland mountains, and extending from Bristol to Chattanooga. It is said that when the treaty was made ceding this land, the Cherokee Chief failed to sign it, and that it is, therefore, of no value

Small-pox.

New York city is excited over a statement that 150,000 infected buffalo robes are on their way to that city from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where the small-pox has been raging. The Health Commissioners have been requested to look into the matter. It is reported that they are to be carried to New York by the way of Chicago, for the purpose of misleading the public.

The Interest on Government Securities.

The new coin check for paying the semi-annual interest on the new loan have all been made out and will be mailed to the bondholders to-day.

The books of the Register's Office will be closed on the 1st of August for the purpose of preparing the interest tables for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the Ten-Forty loan, which falls due on the 1st of September.

Georgia Matters.

Barbecue at Hamilton Tuesday, says the Columbus Sun.

Mrs. John Small dead....Henry Shelton, colored, arrested for stabbing Julia Brown, colored, in March, 1870, says the Chronicle and Sentinel.

The Elberton Gazette says reports from farmers are favorable for both cotton and corn.

The Fairburn Sentinel says crops in that section were never finer.

The Brunswick Appeal says 181,000 feet of pitch pine lumber was shipped to Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The Southern Banner says Mr. Jeff Lane and Miss Marion Reese were married on Wednesday.... Mr. and Mrs. Hoover to give a soiree on Tuesday night.

The Early County News says Blakely is incorporated.

Bishop Peraico has started to British America—return in October....Mr. Oscola Butler gone to Baltimore, says the Savannah Advertiser.

Impracticable.

The New York Express, sound Democratic authority, answers in a nutshell the impracticable views of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens on the amendment question. It says, and who can gainsay its logic: To call the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments neither law nor Constitution and mere nullities may do for an abstract opinion; but the answer to the opinion is that the two amendments are practical facts and not words. Negroes *will* vote in the States; *and no party is strong enough to prevent their voting.*" A six or a six-teen column editorial may be buried at this, in which extraordinary research and the finest sort of writing may be exhibited, but it will not change the hard, stern facts noted above. Why *will* the bull butt against the locomotive?—*Exchange.*

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Gen. Gordon—All the Trouble Brought About by Carpet-Baggers—No Organized Ku-Klux.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga., was examined for five hours to-day before the Ku-Klux Committee. Having been asked a question concerning the relations of the whites to the blacks, he testified that the very kindest feeling existed on the part of the farmers towards the latter immediately after the war. This was evidenced in their subscriptions to churches and school-houses. This feeling continued in the main up to the time the carpet-baggers came into the State, and who have in a great measure been instrumental in arraying the blacks against the whites. But even now if left to themselves the negroes would be as kindly disposed towards the whites as the whites are towards them. It was the interest of the South to keep the blacks among them instead of encouraging organized bands to drive them out. The people were compelled to have their labor. It was the best they could get. They could not cultivate their rice and cotton lands with any other labor so successfully. Immediately after the war much trouble was caused at Brunswick, Darien, and other places on the coast by the negro troops insulting white men who had served in the Confederate army. There were so many outrages of this kind that the witness, at the solicitation of the citizens, applied to General Grant to remove the negro troops. Notwithstanding the insults by the troops the whites were forbearing and kind, having subscribed to negro churches and schools, and otherwise aided them all they could. They continue to give evidence of that kind feeling. In an educational convention just held at Montgomery, Alabama, the speaker advocated the education of the negroes by the white people. The witness was in favor of it himself, as were the people of Georgia. There was no disposition on the part of that State to oppress the negro. If any outrages had been committed, they were not countenanced by the people in a mass. Having been asked if he belonged to any secret organization, such as the Ku-Klux, in Georgia, the witness replied that he had some reason to know of an organization there, but he knew nothing of Ku-Klux of the kind described in the newspapers. He had been applied to by some of the best people of Georgia to join an organization which had for its object the suppression of violence and the protection of life and property in the State, and for no other purpose. Nothing political was in it. He did not know of any disguise attaching to that organization. The organization of the Loyal League, the drilling of the negroes and the instigation by the carpet-baggers of antagonism and hatred against the white race, and the apprehension that in the populous negro districts of Georgia, under the lead of very bad white men from a distance, the negroes would commit depredations and violence, led to the organization by the whites of which he had spoken. The witness believed that the reported number of what were called outrages by disguised bands had been greatly exaggerated. In some instances outrages were instigated by parties belonging to the Radical party, and, in the opinion of the witness, with the avowed intention of making political capital at Washington. In one or two cases in Georgia, parties in disguise, belonging to the Radical party, had been captured, and in other cases the killing of Radicals was believed to have been the acts of members of that party, and had been proven in one or two instances of late. The witness did not believe the organization he was invited to join had been in existence for the last two years, at least he had not heard of it, and had been in a position to learn if it really existed. He, however, approved of that organization in view of the peace and order which it was intended to promote. He believed there was a necessity for it at that time, and would again approve of an organization of that kind for the same purpose and under similar circumstances. The people were entirely without protection. They believed the carpet-baggers had the ear of the national government, and that in case of outbreak or conflict between the two races, if the people had not some sort of an understanding among themselves, they would be overwhelmed and a vast deal of damage done before aid could reach them from any source whatever. He did not believe that this organization had ever been used for political purposes, and repeated it was merely for defense. If, however, it had been so used, it was contrary to the object of its formation and contrary to the wishes of those who were prominent in forming it. Having been asked relative to the feeling of the South towards the national government, he replied there was no hostility against the character of the government, but there was a great deal of animosity as to the manner of its administration by the Radical party in power. He said probably no one occurrence in Georgia had done more to create dissatisfaction among the people of that State than the arrest of some of the best young men of Georgia by the military, without charges and without warrant, and their imprisonment in hot cells in plank houses, exposed to the open sun in midsummer. These cells were not larger than six by eight feet. They were confined there subject to the indignities of the regulars, and suffered for a great length of time. When they were taken out they could scarcely walk. Finally they were tried by a military commission and acquitted. The people thought this was a great outrage, and had not recovered from its effects. The witness was asked as to the general feeling of the South, when he said the Federal soldiers, as a class, if left to themselves on their return to their homes after the war, would have been more generous than the men not in the army at all, and that the alienation of the Southern people had been greatly increased by Radical measures which they considered as the infliction of a great wrong upon them. They considered the disenfranchisement of their best men and the enfranchisement of their former slaves as intended by the party in power to humiliate them and this was one of the sources of bitterness. In reply to the question as to what in his opinion would be the effect of amnesty, he replied it would be good. The people of Georgia felt it to be a great wrong to deprive them of the benefit of their wisest and best men in their counsels. There must be from fifteen to twenty thousand of the most intelligent and experienced in that State disfranchised at this time. Having been interrogated as to the finances of Georgia, he stated there was a deep conviction in the minds of the people that almost the entire proceeds of the State Road, which had hitherto paid the taxes of the State, had been absorbed by the party which had had control of it since the present administration was inaugurated in Georgia. There was a main trunk between long and paying lines that probably did more business during the radical administration in Georgia than ever before, but never during the time paid any thing into the treasury except for a few months under the Democratic administration of Governer Jenkins. It was paying more into the treasury continually, besides being re-built and re-supplied at the same time with rolling stock, including engines, and had been made one of the best roads in all respect between Alabama and New York. The road is now run down, is one of the worst roads, and it is almost dangerous to travel it. Its receipts have very much decreased, and a large debt rests upon it. When the present lessees took possession it was hardly considered safe to run trains over it. He did not believe there had been any gross intimidations at elections such as the newspapers had represented in Georgia. He believed but for the carpet-baggers and their efforts to prejudice the blacks against the whites, a very large proportion of the negro race would vote the Democratic ticket. The question was asked, "Do you not know that the negroes are essentially Republican, and that if they voted the Democratic ticket, they would be forced to do so by intimidation, against their wishes?" The witness answered that the negroes are beginning to see that they have been deceived by the carpet baggers, and that their interests in labor and good government in Georgia is identical with that of the whites. The commodities produced by these laborers, on which they depend for good wages, were taxed just as the land owners' portions of the crops were taxed. If bad government existed in Georgia it affected the poor man and laborer first, and more than it did the rich man, because the latter are less dependent. It was this argument with the negro, as well as the kindly feeling which had not been entirely destroyed between the races, which would induce negroes to vote with their old masters, which they are now doing in Georgia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Pleasanton decides borrowed capital employed by bankers no longer subject to taxation. It is estimated that this decision reduces revenue ten millions, and will, doubtless, lead to innumerable suits for reclamation. Deposits heretofore this employed were taxed five per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20 A. M., to-day, in the slip at Whitehall street. The concussion was terrible, shattering the forward part of the boat and killing a great number of people. The hurricane deck was carried overboard, and a large number of persons fell in the water and were drowned. The entire number lost is supposed to be one hundred and fifty

The steamer Regulator, from Wilmington, reports, at 4 A. M., July 28th, off Cape Lookout, that she passed the steamer Cathering Whiting, having in tow the Huntsville, disabled.

As the Westfield was leaving the slip at the foot of Whitehall street, she exploded. About three hundred of the usual Sunday excursionists were aboard. The yawning abyss extended from the abaft to the engine room, and to the stern of the desk, where several were dead and dying; lying in every direction, among timbers, sleepers, and heavy machinery. The whole upper works were shivered, and a thousand pieces blown into the water, which were hauled out by boatmen with hooks. A large party dragging on bottom will constantly bring up bodies. Men, women and children are brought up scorched and bruised and mutilated. Col. Mosscie, formerly the partner of Garibaldi, was badly scalded.

Cotton has been quiet during the past week and prices have declined, especially in lower grades. The total transactions reached 75,000 bales, of which 62,000 bales were for future delivery and 11,000 on spot and to arrive. Of spot cotton exporters took about 2,300 bales, spinners 4,500 and speculators 60.

Hog products have been depressed, with a heavy decline in mess pork.

Beef products have been quiet.

Dairy products have improved.

Tobacco has been firm but less active.

Petroleum declined in consequence of the large supply.

Whisky has advanced.

Tallow has been active for export.

The activity in hops has subsided and the market is dull.

Wool has been firm but less active.

Naval stores declined.

In other domestic products there is nothing new to notice.

The cotton movement shows a very slight increase in receipts, and a marked falling off in exports. Receipts at all ports for the week 10,960 against 10,661 same time last year, 15,386 the previous week, and 18,468 three weeks since. Total receipts since September 967,247 against 2,849, 093 the corresponding period of last year; showing an increase of 1,118,151 bales in favor of the present season. Exports from all ports for the week 5,314 bales against 9,613 bales for the same week last year. Total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year, 3,083,762 bales, against 2,169,512 for the same time last year. Stock at all ports 156,000 bales, against 115,165 at the same time last year. Stocks at interior towns 15,879 bales, against 24,222 last year. Stock in Liverpool 699,000 bales, against 589,000 last year. American cotton afloat for Great Britain 590,000 bales, against 590,000 last year. India cotton afloat for Europe 607,590 bales, against 496,902 last year. The weather South during the week was generally hot with occasional rain. The condition of the growing plant is reported more favorable in many sections."

TEXAS.

NAVASOTA, July 29.—A construction train bound north this evening, with nine cars and eighteen laborers, was precipitated into the Navasota river. The derrick of the wrecking car striking the lateral braces and rods of the bridge caused the accident. The superstructure of the first span being carried away, the second, third and fourth spans went to the bottom with the cars and engine, a mass of ruins. Five were killed instantly, two fatally injured, and twelve more or less injured. One man was thrown twenty feet in the air, and falling was instantly killed.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 30.—John Slidell is dead. Russell Gurney, British commissioner under the Alabama treaty, leaves shortly for America.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 30.—Valmezeda and family are expected here.

Ex-President Agentara will surrender.

Col. Boitel has surrendered.

Charles Quesada, cousin of General Quesada and Figueredo, and the Insurgent Governor, Bayamo, has been taken to Santiago de Cuba for trial.

It is reported that the blacks in the Insurgent districts are killing the whites. The report is exaggerating, and mostly untrue.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 30.—Gambetta has laid before Thiers a proposition for the reorganization of the army and civil service. The army plans are supposed to come from Faidherbe and Chanzy, in conjunction with Duc D'Aumale and Prince DeJoinville. Thiers and McMahon approve of the plans submitted. Some surprise is expressed at the co-operation of the Princes with Gambetta and Thiers.

Americans visiting Europe must bring passports, especially naturalized citizens, as the latter cannot get them here without showing proper papers.

MONDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Boutwell buys a million bonds and sells seven millions gold in August.

The latest news from the disaster is that 50 were killed and 120 wounded. H. W. Wilson, merchant of Louisville, Kentucky, was severely scalded. Colonel Muchl will die.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Thousands of people congregated around the Bellevue Hospital this morning eager to hear something from their friends supposed to be killed or injured by yesterday's explosion. A large force of police were engaged in preserving order. A general rush and excitement was the occasion of the party. The dead bodies were brought to the Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Twenty have already been removed by their friends for interment. Nine of the bodies are still at the hospital, whom have not been recognized, but will be removed to-day.

In the morgue there are eleven victims of the explosion yet unrecognized. On one slab are the bodies of a woman and two children; on another slab, those of a woman and child, and on another, that of a woman; there are five bodies of men. Most of the bodies present a frightful appearance, for in addition to the fact that they are swollen and the features distorted by water, they have, in most cases, been terribly scalded. Since early morning a regular stream of people have been passing in solemn file in and out of the morgue, either from curiosity to witness the awful spectacle of unrecognized dead lying there, or with a painful interest of trying and yet fearful of recognizing among the yet unknown victims the features of a relative and friend. There are about sixty injured victims of the explosion in the wards at Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons state that at least half of them are beyond recovery.

About 9 o'clock this morning the body of Matilda Nelson, aged seven, killed by the explosion, was found in the water at the slip of Staten Ferry.

Charles Fechter proposes to lease the Fourteenth street theater.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 31.—The chief theme of conversation in all circles to-day, as well as editorials in the journals, is the expected introduction in the House of Commons to-night, of a proposition to censure the government for abolishing the purchase of army commissions by royal warrants.

The meeting at Hyde Park to agitate against the allowance for Prince Arthur, was a feebla affair. Another meeting has been called which the government has prohibited.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.—The fact that but few ballots were cast at the municipal elections, and that the great mass of voters abstained from the exercise of franchise, is generally attributed to the continued state of siege of Paris, which exercises a baneful influence in all classes of society.

The immense porcelain factories at Sevres, the work in which has been entirely suspended since the commencement of the siege of Paris by the Germans, is to be at once re-established.

Telegraphic Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 31, 2 P. M.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middlings 18; middlings 19½; no sales. Whisky steady and in fair demand at 93. Flour dull and declining; superfine $4 75; extra $5 50; family $5 75. Corn quiet but steady; mixed shelled 54. Oats dull and lower; prime mixed 30a40. Mess Pork buoyant with an active speculative demand; large sales at $13. Bacon in good demand and firm; shoulders 6½; clear rib sides 8; clear sides 8¾. Hams in moderate consumptive demand and steady; sugar-cured 15. Bulk meats dull and neglected; shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 7; clear sides 7¾. Lard buoyant with an active speculative demand; city kettle rendered, 9½; holders at 10. Wheat dull; fine red $1 15.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 21½; sales 600 bales, including 430 in transit.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull. Corn heavy. Pork steady; new mess $13 62a13 75. Lard firm. Turpentine quiet and steady at 44a50. Rosin quiet at $3 10 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks strong and pretty active. Gold steady at 12¼. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and steady. Money easy. Exchange—long 10½; short 10¾.

LONDON, July 31, noon.—Consols 93½. Bonds 93.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—Bonds 95¾.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes 55f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31, noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8½; Orleans 9¾.

LATER.—Cotton flat; sales 8,000 bales. Lard 48s 6d.

Atlanta Price-Current.

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 31, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The demand for flour continues active. Corn is weakening under free shipments. Meats show no sign of advance. Dry Goods and Hardware exhibit some activity.

COTTON.—Market fist at 18 cents for full style New York middlings.

MONETARY.—Gold buying at 1 10; selling at 1 12. Silver buying 1 05; selling 1 08. Exchange on New York buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

BONDS.—Atlanta bonds, 7 per cent. 70a75, do. 8 per cent. 80a85. State of Georgia bonds, 6 per cent., 78a80; do. 7 per cent., 90a92; do. 7 per cent., gold, 88a90. State of Tennessee bonds, old, 58a60; do. new 54a56. State of Alabama, 5 int. 68a70; do. 8 int. 86a1 02. State of South Carolina, 6 int. 58a60, new; do. 6 int. old, 68a70. Georgia Railroad stock 103a1 05; do. bonds 95a1 00. Macon and Western Railroad stock 1 05a1 10. Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad bonds 90a95; do. stock, 92a96.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown shirtings, 7-8, 10½; B. shirtings, 3-4, 8½, 4-4, 12½. bleached shirting, 3-4, 7a9½; bleached shirting, 7-8, 11a14½, brown drills, 12; bleached drills, 15½; stripes 12; checks, 14; Montour osnaburgs, 14; Troup, 16; yarns, 1 35a1 40.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Eggs, 16a17; chickens, 15a16; Irish potatoes, new crop 1 00 per bushel; country butter 20c.; Tennessee, 22½a25c. per lb.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; ½ kegs $4 00; ¼ kegs $2 25. Blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, $ 75; buck, 3 00.

BROOMS.—Atlanta made, "Robson Brand," 2 25a5 00 per dozen.

CORN.—Car-load lots $1 00; small lots $1 00. Wheat $1 65a1 70. Oats 80. Rye 1 00, in little demand. Barley—fall, 1 10.

LARD.—Buckets 14½; cans, 13½; tierces 12½a13.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Bicarb soda, 7a7½ per lb. Blue stone, 14. Copperas, 4a4½. Epsom salts, 6½a8. Madder, 23a25. Opium 10 50a13 00 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 8a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40. Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20 per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 5 00a6 50; pints, 3 00a3 50, per gallon, 3 00a3 25. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a6 00; per gallon, 1 45a1 50.

FLOUR.—Superfine 6 50; extra 7 00a7 50; family 8 00a9 00; fancy 9 50a10 50.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle on foot 2½a5c; shoats on foot 5½a6c; sheep on foot 2a4c.

LIQUOR MARKET.—Whisky—rectified 1 00a1 25 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a6 00; Robison County 1 50a3 50; Cognac Brandy 1 50a3 00; St. Croix Rum 3 00a6 00; Jamaca Rum 3 00a6 00; Holland Gin 1 50a6 00; Scotch 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter 3 00; French Brandy 4 50a12 00. Wine—Southland Company's Native Sherry 15 00; White and Red 12 00; Sparkling 20 00 per case.

BULK MEATS.—Clear sides, 9½; clear rib sides, 9½; shoulders, 7½.

BACON.—Clear sides 10½; clear rib sides 10; shoulders 8½.

DRY GOODS.—Allens 10½; Sprague 10½; Pacific 10½; Lancaster 10½; Wamsutta 7½; Amoskeag 8½; Tickings 8a50c; Cottonade 18a35.

HARDWARE.—Swedes iron, 6¼a8; horse shoe 7a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills bar, 5a5; Pittsburg bar, 5a6; nail rod, 10a12; band, 7a8. Nails, per keg, 10d to 60d, $4 70; 8d $4 95; 6d $5 20; 4d $5 45; 3d $6 70; 10d to 12d finishing $5 45; 8d $5 70; 6d $5 95; 3d fine $8 50; cut spikes, all sizes, $5 20.

HAY—Timothy 33 00a35 00; Clover 30 00a35 00 per ton.

COW FEED.—Corn Bran 1 10 per 100 lbs. Screenings 1 30 per 100 lbs. Bran 1 30 per 100 lbs. Barley meal 90 cents per bushel or 48 lbs. Stock meal $1 00 per bushel.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—White oak sole 42a48; Hemlock, good, 25a32; damaged 25a29; French calf skins 50 00a66 00 per dozen; American calf skins 30 00a39 00; Harness leather 40a45c; upper leather 35a45c; lining skins (sheep) 6 00a9 00 per dozen. Green hides 6c; dry salted 15c; dry flint 16c.

GROCERIES.—Corn Meal, 1 05. Rice, 10½c. tierces. Soap, 6¼a10c. Candles, adamantine, 13½. Tallow 15a16c. Sugars, A. 14½c. Extra C. 14; Yellow C, 13½; Brown 10a12. Rio Coffee 18a21; Java 27. Beeswax, 28a30 Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 25. N. O Syrup, 75a80. Molasses, barrels, 35c. Pepper 25. Race Ginger, 20c. Starch 8c.

LIME AND CEMENT.—Cherokee lime 50c per bushel; Chewackla 70c. Hydraulic cement 4 00 per barrel: James River 4 50a5 00 per barrel. Plaster of Paris 6 00 per barrel.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common sound 55a60; medium sound 60a75; fine sound 75a90; extra fine 1 00a1 35.

NOTICE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

To the Honorable Superior Court of said County.

THE petition of Edward N. Kimball, Robert A. Alston and Claiborn Bateman and their associates, showeth that they have purchased the patent to a certain Loom, known as "Abel's Weft-Thread Loom," or "Improvement on Knitting Machines," (with all improvement that may be made thereon,) for the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Arkansas, The District of Columbia and Indian Territory; and that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of Manufacturing, operating, selling, and disposing of said Looms and improvements together with the articles manufactured thereon, or appertaining thereto, in the States, District and Territories aforesaid, and receiving in payment or exchange for the same or any of them, either cash, notes, bonds, houses and lands, or other realty or personalty, and again exchanging, disposing of or holding and receiving said property obtained as aforesaid, as they may deem best for their interests.

That a further object of said association is to deal in the patent right to said Loom in the States, District and Territory aforesaid, selling said right (and re-purchasing the same, or any part thereof, if desired) in and to said States, District and Territory, either in whole or part, and receiving in payment or exchange, any description of property or security, real or personal, and the same to hold and improve, or exchange or dispose of at their pleasure, under the corporate name of "The Southern Abel Loom Manufacturing Company."

Your petitioners further show, that the amount of capital to be employed by them, actually paid in, is one hundred thousand dollars.

That their principal place of doing business is the city of Atlanta, in said county of Fulton, but that they expect to have, and will have, agencies at different points in the States, District and Territory aforesaid.

And that they desire to be incorporated, together with their successors or assigns, for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, by the name of "The Southern Abel Loom Manufacturing Company," with the right to have and use a corporate seal, and the same to alter at pleasure; elect such officers, make such by laws, rules and regulations, (not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this State, of the United States) and to do all other acts, and exercise all such powers as may be necessary or expedient for carrying out the objects of the association.

Wherefore they pray the Court to pass an order granting the incorporation as sought for. This July 1st, 1871. LESTER & THOMSON, Petitioners' Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court, July 1st, 1871. W. R. VENABLE, Clerk.

July2-d1m

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Office 144 and 146 BROADWAY.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Assets over.....$50,000,000 Cash.
The Largest Company in the World!
Apply to HENRY R. CHRISTIAN, General Agent.
J. F. ALEXANDER, M. D., Medical Examiner.
OFFICE, BROAD AND MARIETTA STREETS
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.
Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1871—d6t

A Gold Mine Near Atlanta.

HAVING determined to change my business, I now offer for sale or exchange for good city property, my place known as the Terminus House, on the Georgia Railroad, to the pleasant village of Edgewood, 4½ miles from the car house and within the woods of the Chattahoochee river. The house contains 20 rooms, 10 of which are enclosed with a good plank fence, 6 acres in a good state of cultivation and ready to be planted and 10 fruit trees bearing. There is on the place a 4 horse power engine and boiler, and is ornamented with a beautiful cedar grove. There is also a good well of water on the premises. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and see the property.

Terms: One-half cash; the balance on 6 and 12 months credit, with interest.

For further particulars call on Walton & Fowler, or on J. W. Robertson on the premises.

WALTON & FOWLER,
Real Estate Agents,
Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Hotels.

McDOWELL HOUSE,
NEWNAN, GA.
W. M. REYNOLDS,
Owner and Proprietor.
TABLE always supplied with the best the market affords. Board as cheap as anywhere in Georgia. junes16—d7

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.
Colonel R. ROSS, Proprietor.
feb19—d3t

PLANTERS' HOTEL.
AUGUSTA.....GEORGIA
JOHN A. GOLDSTEIN, Proprietor.
Has been re-opened and furnished complete in every department, and is strictly a first class Hotel.
july2-d1y.

TIBBS HOUSE.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
DALTON.....GEORGIA
aug1-d1y.

1871. SIMS HOUSE, 1871.
BY F. B. HALL.
LAGRANGE.....GEORGIA
jan7—d1y

PYE HOUSE,
NEW HOTEL,
FORSYTH.....GEORGIA
ED. CALLOWAY, Clerk. W. H. WILSON, Proprietor.
oct20-d1f

SNELLING HOUSE,
GREENESBORO.....GEORGIA
BY MRS. J. A. SNELLING.
MEALS at all hours. Porters will attend the trains regularly. feb13-d1f

BARTOW HOUSE,
CARTERSVILLE.....GEORGIA
J. T. GUYRIE, Proprietor.
NO pains or expense spared to render guests comfortable. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Attentive waiters; clean rooms.
aug13-d1f

JOHNSON HOUSE,
BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,
KINGSTON.....GEORGIA
junel8-d1f

NATIONAL HOTEL
J. F. HAYES, Proprietor
Railroad Avenue, near the Depot,
CHATTANOOGA.....TENNESSEE
nov27—d1y

BACON HOUSE,
LEXINGTON.....GEORGIA
JOHN W. BACON, Proprietor.
A REGULAR Two-Horse Hack will attend every day, to convey passengers from the Railroad to and from Lexington, Ga. sep11-d1f

THE KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA.....GEORGIA
HAS ample rooms for the accommodation of families. A large Verandah has just been added, together with other improvements, making it the most pleasant summer resort in the land. Hope will be given kind emuements provided for.
jun30-d1f FLETCHER & FREYER

CHOICE HOTEL.
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,
ROME, GA.
J. C. HAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
dec6-1f LEON A. CARY, Clerk.

HAMMETT HOUSE,
JONESBORO, - - - - - GEORGIA
THE the large and commodious Brick Store House, formerly owned and occupied by Thos. Burns, Esq., has been recently remodelled and refitted for a House of Entertainment, by Mr. Wm. Hammett, late of the old Dougherty House, Newnan, Ga., where he would be pleased to see his numerous friends and the public generally. The very best fare the market affords, as cats them. jan13-d1y

RAILROAD EATING HOUSE,
GRANTVILLE.....GEORGIA
THE traveling public over the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, will find a hospitable and well kept HOTEL at the above place, and which cannot be surpassed in point of good living.
Mr. J. G. Trammell, late Proprietor, assisted by his estimable lady, has had an experience of over thirty years in Hotel keeping, and they are determined to spare no pains or expense to give entire satisfaction.
aug2-d1m

TENNESSEE HOUSE.
Rome, Ga.
J. A STANBURY, Prop'tor.
THE above Hotel is located within Twenty Steps of the Railroad Platform, and convenient to the business portion of town. Servants polite and attentive to their respective duties. All baggage handled free of charge. Satisfaction guaranteed.
jan29-d1f

HEARD HOUSE,
LaGrange.....Georgia.
BY GEORGE C. HEARD.
THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplied with the best the market affords. Porters will be found at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take charge of baggage. feb25-d1f

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Rates of Board:
Single Meal.....50 cents | Per Day.....$ 2 00
Per Week.....$8 00 | Per Month.....30 00
Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
jan29-d1f

CAMP HOUSE,
FORSYTH.....GEORGIA
MR. J. B. CAMP having withdrawn from the management of the PYE HOUSE, and taken charge of THE PROCTOR HOUSE, would inform his friends and former patrons in all parts of the country, and the traveling public generally, that he is prepared to give ample accommodation and satisfaction to all who may make his Hotel their headquarters. The house has been substantially refitted and improved, and will now compare with the best.
A Stage Line to Indian Springs connects with the House and there is also a livery and sale stable attached. Travelers will find at this house a regular Old Virginia Welcome. J. B. CAMP, Proprietor.
oct30-d1f

PYE HOUSE, FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned has taken charge of the above house and taken this method of informing the traveling public, that the house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted in every department, and he is determined that his table shall be supplied with all the luxuries the market will afford, that no pains nor money will be spared to render his guests comfortable, pleasant and happy while they remain with him. Competent and polite servants will attend the table, and efficient porter will be in attendance at the arrival of each train of cars. He only asks the traveling public to give him a call to be convinced. When the train arrives, hand your checks to the PYE HOUSE porter. Adjoining the house I will have a Bathing Saloon, hot or cold, at all hours.
WILLIAM SCARBROUGH, Proprietor.
june18-d3m

GLOBE HOTEL,
LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,
HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.
Travelers will find at this House a regular
OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,
And board as cheap as could be asked for.
The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.
Good waiters men, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.
I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.
june6-d1f W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.,
On the Georgia Railroad, 16 miles from Atlanta.
THE above new and elegant Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and is now open to the public. The house is elegantly fitted up, and every effort will be made to please all who call and those in the comfort of guests. Ad'n
Summer Resort
so place in the South is superior; situated at the foot of Stone Mountain, perhaps the greatest natural curiosity in the United States, with grand scenery, fine water, bracing air.
MINERAL SPRING,
an analysis of which shows it to possess wonderful medicinal properties. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, and the table supplied with the very best the market affords. Passenger trains stop twice every day and return. Also point for Excursions from Atlanta, and all towns along the Georgia Railroad. Parties wishing to visit Stone Mountain, or spend a few days in the mountains for the benefit of health, can be accommodated with board away from the heat and dust of the city, and will be only 16 miles.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per day (plain) per week (do.) per month $40 00.
Board, with lodging, per week $10 00. Children, according to number, and age of children, one-half rates.
R. T. WHITE, Manager.
A. S. WHITE, Proprietor.
may28-d1y

NOTICE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE GEORGIA R. R., ATLANTA, GA., July 31, 1871.

UNTIL further notice, the Passenger Train for CHATTANOOGA, Leaves Atlanta every day, at 9 P. M. Passengers will be transferred at Union Point.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
jul31—d3t

SHARP & FLOYD,
(SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE SHARP, JR.)
Manufacturing, Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Jewelers.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Examine Our Large Stock!
Examine Our Large Stock!
Old Sol.—"Here, Mother Earth, these Eclipses and Spots have about used me up. Regulate your movements hereafter by this, and don't depend on me."
All grades of this WATCH you can buy of our house AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE HAD IN THE UNITED STATES, in quantities or single W[illegible]
Railroad Men,
Look to Your Interest.
We keep the largest Stock of Watches this side of New York
WE SELL THEM AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Our Goods Guaranteed Just as Represented, OR NO SALE.
SHARP & FLOYD,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
N. B.—Orders by Mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Price List sent. Satisfaction GUARANTEED IN EVERY INSTANCE.
junel8—

THE TRAVELERS'
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
INSURES AGAINST
ACCIDENTS,
Causing Death or Totally Disabling Injury.
Cash Assets, over.....$1,850,000.
Apply to HENRY R. CHRISTIAN, Agent.
july26—d1f Office, Broad and Marietta Streets.

To Rent,
THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
On Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets,
In front of Passenger Depot.
POSSESSION GIVEN AT ONCE.
For Terms apply to Mrs. M. J. JOHNSON, Administratrix, Or to JOHN L. JOHNSON, Deputy Marshal.
Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1871—d1w

Business Men!!
ALL persons doing business in the city of Atlanta are hereby notified to come, at once, to my office and renew their license; also, make returns on quarterly sales for the quarter ending June 30th, 1871, and those failing to attend to the above, after the 20th instant, will be called on by the Marshal, with cost of it. In addition.
S. S. LOVE, Clerk of City Council,
Atlanta, July 6, 1871. July9—d1m

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of E. Andrews & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. ANDREWS, S. S. MAY.
Atlanta, July 1, 1871.
The business will be continued under the name and firm of C. P. May & Co., at the Old Stand, No. 77 Whitehall street. We shall keep a full stock of saddles, Harness and Saddlery Hardware, and solicit the patronage of the citizens of Atlanta, Ga.
C. P. MAY & CO.
All bills due the firm of E. Andrews & Co., will be settled by the new firm. July2-d7

SEWER AND WATER PIPES,
Jugs, Jars, etc.
WE are now prepared to make contrac

The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

L. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

ATLANTA:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871

Subscribe to The Constitution.

Parties spending a part or the entire season at the various springs, or other summer resorts through the country, can have THE CONSTITUTION sent to them by addressing a line to this office.

A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

Mount Hoffman.

A hitherto unnamed spur of the white mountains has been christened Mount Hoffman, in honor of the Governor of New York.

Assessed.

It is charged through some of our exchanges that the Ohio officeholders in Washington, have been assessed for the purpose of conducting the canvass in that State.

Opposed to Him.

Large numbers of the Radical Germans out West are dissatisfied with Grant, and will not support him if renominated. They recommend W. M. Evart, of New York, as a satisfactory candidate for their people.

To Run the White House.

To have the White House at Washington run by the Radicals, is like everything else in their hands, an expensive matter. Under General Grant's administration, it requires for the purpose, the handsome sum of $132,800.

A Strong Stomach.

Senator Carpenter still pronounces flattering speeches on General Grant. The Senator can pass as a practical, live specimen of Radicalism. Carpenter desires a pardon and future office, and he knows that Grant long since adopted the Walpoleon maxim, that "every man has his price," and throws himself in the market.

"Bullock as a Man of Mercy."

Such is the heading of a long article in the Chicago Times. Among other things it says: "That such numbers of pardons have been granted to the worst criminals warrant the suspicion that they have been an article of merchandise in Georgia during the Bullock administration.

Under all the circumstances, the wonder is that violence and anarchy does not hold high carnival in Georgia."

Persia.

The latest news from this country confirms previous accounts of the awful sanitary condition of the Empire. There seems to be no doubt about the cannibalism. The Governor of Shiraz has placed a guard at each of the cemeteries to prevent the starving people from robbing graves. In fact, some of the statements are that parents are eating their offspring. To add to the afflictions of the people, the plague is carrying off hundreds. Preparations are going on in Europe to render assistance, and physicians, medicines, and food will be forwarded.

Trouble in the Party.

Massachusetts seems to view her military hero, General Butler, with an unfavorable eye. His own State is becoming daily more unwilling to make him the Radical standard bearer during the campaign. We say during, for after the election, no Radical banner it is believed, will wave over that State. Loring's prospects are looming up ahead of his rival Butler, it appears, is determined to run, even if necessary, outside of his party. Some of the prominent men among them judge that a renomination of Claflin will quiet the factions.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

From a couple of dispatches to be found in another column, it will be seen that the Governor of Alabama has seized the above road, and that General Clanton has been appointed receiver.

By indorsement, Georgia is interested in the road to the amount of about $300,000. As Governor Bullock occupies at times the Executive Chair of Georgia, and as he has become the champion of State rights, would it not be as well for him to cease roving the country with Grant, the Grand Tycoon of Radicalism, give up an effort to imitate him, and return to the State and watch after her interests?

Senator Morton.

In a speech recently made by the above gentleman, he deals considerably in praises of Grant; grows very sweet in his talk of the good pastures and still waters of a National Radical Elysium, and glorifies the Ku-Klux bill and the President. As to Radicalism, the people of Kentucky know what it means: that all must swallow her creed or be damned; that she fights all who oppose her, and seeks to crush out all that refuse to come under her banner; that when her bugle sounds, no matter how varied its tone, 'tis the Radical signal, and must be promptly acknowledged, or an exterminating war is waged. Morton cannot deceive or mislead the citizens of Kentucky. The cry that goes out from Radicalism, that they alone will preserve the rights and liberties of our people, is no longer believed, and when Radicalism proclaims its desire and intention to watch over and protect the country, and shield it under its wing, all are fully convinced that it would be the protection that the vulture gives the lamb—save it from all talons but its own.

President Grant.

Judging from the news gathered yesterday from our exchanges, both Democratic and Radical, from various sections of the Union, it can soon be said of the President that the sceptre has departed from Israel. His chances for renomination are growing dim. That his management of the Government has been a miserable failure, but few deny. The Germans up Northwest, and there are many of them, have about the same love for him that a mad dog has for water. In many of the States his party are divided into factions, and are quarrelling over him. The truth however is, spoils and patronage is the only question upon which they have ever been a unit, and that now cannot save the party, for

> "Faith is sick,
> And Heaven is weary of the hollow words,
> Which Radicalism utters when it talks of truth and justice."

The people see that the entire government needs ventilating, that the fresh air of an opposition administration will have a wonderful influence upon its health, and are resolved upon a change of rulers. Judging from present appearances, and from the political horizon, we can reasonably expect that next Fall, Radicalism will prove to be a shattered wreck, cast on the national political shore, from which no spring tide will ever float it again.

Radical Robbery of Tennessee.

A system of robbery and plunder seems to have been organized all over the country by the Radical party, wherever they have gained control of the State governments. The frauds and plunder of South Carolina and Georgia have been frequently commented upon. An exposition of financial management in Texas, has just been made by which it appears that the taxes collected in that State for the support of its government in 1860 were $454,804. In 1867, under the Andy Johnson restoration of civil government, they were $344,208. For this year, 1871, the assessments are $5,837,953. In 1860 the tax rate was 12½ cents per $100; in 1867 it was 15 cents; and now it is $2.25.

But we do not desire to refer to the oppression and pillage of Texas, but to the "stand and deliver" robbery of Tennessee. We call attention to the following article from the Philadelphia Age:

Tennessee comes next in the order of spoliation of the long and dreary catalogue, which it is our duty to analyse. And it is but a repetition of the facts already presented, varied only by the magnitude of figures, which are almost appalling to contemplate. No argument or explanation is needed to illustrate such facts as follow:

State debt, per report, for 1861	$1,317,714 66
Railroad and Turnpike Company, October 1, 1861	4,107,443 66
Total debt 1861	$5,325,158 32
State debt to July 1, 1870	37,020,272 58
Estimated interest to Jan 1, 1871	3,716,255 82
Outstanding issue of Bank of Tennessee to 1871	1,500,000 00
Outstanding warrants Oct. 1, 1870	606,123 95
Total debt	$42,852,652 35

Thus, the debt of Tennessee has been increased $37,527,494 03, and mainly since reconstruction began. There is nothing substantial to show for it, because the bonds were sold at any price they would fetch, and the proceeds were pocketed at once by the "loyal" rogues, who, by force and fraud, had got possession of the State. Nor is this all. The debt was piled on in the face of a large depreciation of aggregate wealth and the vast destruction of property inflicted by civil war. And, as if to make the burden more intolerable, the rate of taxation was quadrupled. But the figures are more impressive than words:

Value of property, real, personal, and slaves, in 1861	$1,461,477,776 00
Total value for 1870	269,985,659 25
Excess of value in 1861 over 1870	$78,595,123 65

So that in 1871, with a diminution of twenty-eight and a half millions in the value of property, the debt has been augmented sevenfold. In 1861 the rate of taxation was 15 cents per $100, and 25 cents on each poll. In 1871 the rate of taxation is 150 cents per $100 on property, and 50 cents on each poll for school purposes. It is hardly possible to regard this exposure with patience, even in the presence of the cold but astounding figures. What, then, must be the feelings of a people, who have had to bear this gigantic plunder, and are now groaning under such a load of rascality?—*The Age*

Public Schools.

ATLANTA, July 29, 1871.

Editor Constitution: DEAR SIR—My attention has just been called to an article in your paper of the 21st instant, headed "Public Schools in Georgia," and signed R. L., which is calculated to give a false impression, and discourage the establishment of common schools under the act approved October 13, 1871. I do not know where R. L. obtained his information, nor how reliable it may be. From the officers whose duty it is to give such information, however, I obtain a very different statement. The Comptroller General reports that up to the 1st of April, 1871, there had been received into the Treasury to the credit of the school fund, the sum of $282,210 35, two hundred and eighty-two thousand, two hundred and ten dollars and thirty-five cents. This did not include the poll tax of 1871 which had been collected, nor a few unsettled accounts of 1868, which would increase the amount several thousand dollars. To this may be added the income from the sources producing this fund up to November 1st, 1871, and one half of the net profits of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to that date, (ten months,) which will of itself be ($125,000,) one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The amount of school fund therefore to be distributed in November will be about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($450,000.) This is no mean sum, and rightly used will accomplish much. It is true, this sum is not now in the Treasury in money, but the bonds of the State are there instead, on which the school fund is drawing the interest, and by Act of July 28, 1870, the Governor is required to dispose of said bonds to meet appropriations for school purposes. I have no doubt the Governor will be ready to fulfill the requirements of said law, and the money will be ready in time. However, "R. L." may think of it, the people propose to put the Act of October 13th into operation so far as possible; and I have no doubt will require at the hands of their Representatives such amendments to the law as will authorize local taxation for the support of the schools, and settle that matter beyond question. If I mistake not the temper of the people, they are determined to have an effective common school system for the State of Georgia; and the best evidence of this, is the fact that in eighty counties the county School Commissioners report they will establish one thousand nine hundred and eighteen schools for a three months' term; the people making up by subscriptions whatever deficiency there may be in the State fund. Many of these schools are already in operation.

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. R. LEWIS,
State School Commissioner.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Receiver of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Addresses the Creditors.

THE EMPLOYEES RESOLVE THE ROAD SHALL NOT BE OPERATED.

Special to Daily Chronicle.]

CHATTANOOGA, July 28.—General J. F. Clanton, who was appointed by Governor Lindsay as Receiver of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, arrived here yesterday.

He spoke to the employees at Kaylor's Hall this afternoon, and was followed by Governor Patton.

Both spoke of the magnanimity of the State of Alabama, and the necessity of running the road, but could make no definite statement as to what the State would do for the employees.

Capt. Slayton and C. O. Whitney, creditors of the road, followed, and stated that the State of Alabama was worth more to-day and had been benefitted more by the construction of the road than if it had never been built, and could afford to lose the entire debt.

After the speaking was over, the employees held a meeting and adopted resolutions to the effect that the road connot run until their claims are paid in full. They seem to be in dead earnest.

The present terminus of the road is Trenton, Georgia, the farthest point South to which trains are now running. There is great excitement in the city.

EMPLOYEES MEAN BUSINESS—THE TRACK TORN UP AND TRAINS SEIZED.

Special to Daily Chronicle.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 29.—Two frogs were taken up bodily last night on the track of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad and taken away by a body of men not identified. Rails were also taken up and the switch torn apart so that trains could not run out or in from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad track. The office of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is closed, and nothing doing there. It is believed that Superintendent J. C. Stanton would have left New York to-day but for these new developments and troubles. The employees still stick to their text as reported in the special last night. Three trains at Trenton, Ga., present Southern terminus, were attached by Dade county, and seven engines and a corresponding number of cars were attached at Meridan.

MARIETTA, GA., July 31, 1871.

Editor Constitution: Please be so good as to allow me to correct an error which appeared in your issue of Saturday: The part attributed to Miss Trimble, in the closing piece of the Marietta Female College Concert, was performed by Miss Bessie E. Ityburn, and the graceful and elegant manner in which she acted it, were well worthy of the beautiful flowers she represented and wrung loud plaudits from the appreciative audience.

THE CONSTITUTION is doing a good work here, and with a circulation about eight times as large as any other daily paper taken in this place, is still constantly increasing its list of subscribers. FAIR PLAY.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

Commencement Sabbath, July 30th, 1871—Order of Chapel Services: First, Hymn (Original)—Reading of Scriptures—Prayer—Second, Hymn (Original)—Baccalaureate Discourse by Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer—Third, Hymn (Original)—Students' Hymn—Baccalaureate Address to the Senior Class—Distinguished Visitors—Hon. B. H. Hill Speaks to the Alumni.

ATHENS, GA., July 31, 1871.

Editor Constitution: Yesterday, Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, delivered to a very large and appreciative audience the Baccalaureate Discourse at the University of Georgia, founded on the following text: "But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus; but speak forth the words of truth and soberness. Acts xxvi, 25.

The charge made that Christianity was nothing more than fanaticism was eloquently combatted by Paul before Agrippa. The indefinite and vague manner in which these charges were always preferred rendered it a difficult undertaking to meet them successfully, and although the apostle was attacked by a mob on account of his defense of the faith that was within him, a more noble specimen of eloquence was not to be found than was exhibited on this memorable occasion. Instances there are where judges have prostituted their exalted position in order to promote private and selfish ends. Here stands a man in defense of himself against the whole world, and did not avail himself of any human weakness to escape the necessity of confronting his accusers—his heroic defense and eloquent utterances extorted from the lips of King Agrippa, the exclamation—"thou almost persuadest me to be a Christain." And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds." By the power of his eloquence, Paul changes places with his accusers. While speaking of the sufferings of Christ, the sound of his searching words fell upon the ears of the Roman Emperor, and he exclaimed! Paul, "thou art beside thyself." Paul's reply thrilled every heart, and he said, "I am not mad most noble Festus."

The exhistence of Christiany is not dependent on proof; the truth is instantly received as the truth on the bare enunciation of it. No charges of infidels can affect our convictions of truth; on the contrary, the very argument used to disapprove only establishes it; the terms he employs in his argument daguerreotypes itself on his mind, and it is cancelled, and we safely trust all these postulates to take care of themselves. However these truths have been perverted, they have never been dislodged—and they are received instantly, although the peculiar doctrines of Christianity are inexplicable—they are accounted for on the divine origin. If these truths are invented by man, why are they inexplicable? The loftiest minds have sought to sound and probe them, and the expression is wrung from all that they are inexplicable to human thought. The only veritable incarnation is that in the Savior it is found no where else; the simple existence can only be explained by being divine.

When God speaks he speaks, that that cannot be controverted. To prove the truth of one part is to prove the truth of all, for one is the part of the other—all its parts are homogeneous—every lie contains within itself its own refutation, and frauds, and impositions will work out their own falsehood. Christianity is a broad, comprehensive system, each part necessary to the whole, and if one part is false all will fall. This system is reduced to writing; the authority of which we believe and practice. It is fairly vindicated from the charge of fanaticism, because being written it can be examined and analysed, and its title to truthfulness can be vindicated and established, or its falsehood can be detected and exposed. Christianity gives exercise to all the faculties of the human mind, and the understanding being the eye of the soul, is the leading and guiding faculty, although the fall sadly disturbed our faculties. If the devil would come in front and address the calm judgment and reason of men he would fail of his purpose, but he secretly entangles the affections, and blinds the understanding, and reason be suborned, and then nothing is easier than for the will to yield. The first operation of the Holy Spirit is to enlighten the mind. God dispels the illusion by which the mind is beclouded, and then the scales fall off and the sinner is restored by Grace. Christianity vindicates itself by restoring the original order. If the faculties and pursuits right with God. God is the great center of a circle, and there are concentric circles—there are duties which man owes to himself, his country and to the world, and in the discharge of which he vindicates himself from the charge of fanaticism, and Paul may well say, 'I speak forth the words of truth and soberness." Soberness enables man to value truth properly. It is not the intensity of love that makes it extravagant.

We cannot love too much if we do not exceed the obligations imposed by the object of our love. Can we love God beyond what is due?

The cherubims, with twain, did they cover their faces, with twain they did cover their feet, and with twain did they fly, and whoever thought of preferring charges of extravagance against the Angels? And who is to determine the extravagance of love on earth? Who shall say that this shall not be brought into the human heart? Why should the charge of extravagance be made? Gratitude is the foundation for affection, and even in the heathen code, ingratitude was justly condemned. God raises sinners from the depths of sin, and by the operations of his holy spirit they are lifted up and folded in his arms and constituted the sons of God. Look into the pit in which sin has plunged you, and then into the height of bliss into which you are transported and let the emotions of the heart be stirred with gratitude. Shall rationalism seek to measure that love? I spit upon it—it is beneath discussion. God himself is love—light, life and love. Love draws its golden chain around us and binds us in harmonious union; the love of, father and mother are the first rounds of the ladder. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, with all thy soul and with all thy strength, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Because my love is intense do you bring charges of fanaticism? God by his love polarized me and magnatised me, and because you cannot appreciate love it is fanaticism! If every man in this audience was an infidel Senate of philosophers and skeptics, I would not abate the breath of a hair from any of these doctrines. The Holy Spirit breathes into it the very life of the Redeemer. Because I live ye shall live also. I do not quail for an instant before these. Reason is absolutely incompetent to speak in all these matters. I will not allow her to rise from the natural to the supernatural. These things do not fall within the scope of the experience of those who are guided alone by the light of reason, for the mind is illuminated by the Holy Spirit, and yet the rationalist denounces it as fanaticism. If, my friends, I may thus stand before you and arrest your attention, and inject my mind and spirit into you, why not Christ move in your hearts? In an act of faith not a single faculty of the human soul is dormant. We say come with us and take the water of life freely, and though skeptics may have indulged in jeers for 1800 years, yet we can afford to stand, and as the Scotch woman replied to the skeptic, "though I cannot answer your argument, yet I feel the Holy Spirit here in my heart;" the witness of the spirit that I am born of God. If there is a fanatic it is one who has a soul and does not take care of it, he owns all and at the end acknowledges that he is a bankrupt. We withhold invective and denunciation which reason would justify us in making, and extend the hand of pity and the voice of commiseration.

The discourse of the eminent divine was a profound and able effort, and was listened to with deep interest. Of course this brief synopsis furnishes but a very imperfect idea of the thoughts presented in the discussion, and it is not pretended to reproduce the beautiful and forcible language employed in presenting the features contained therein. At the close of the service, Dr. Palmer delivered the Baccalaureate Address to the Senior Class. His effort was a beautiful specimen of impromptu eloquence. He said: "Young gentlemen, you stand in the identical spot where I stood just thirty-three years ago, and doubtless you experience the same feelings and emotions that agitated my young heart then." The speaker, with persuasive tongue, gave such words of cheer and comfort as were calculated to encourage these young adventurers in launching their bark upon life's stormy sea.

An immense crowd are now thronging the streets of Athens; a large number of Alumni are arriving, and the address to them will be delivered to-day by Hon. B. H. Hill, and their banquet comes off to-night. Mr. Edgar Simmons, of Macon, the Demosthenian Society orator, delivers an address to-night. To-morrow Hon. R. A. Thornton, of Columbus, delivers the annual address before the literary societies. Rev. Dr. W. W. Hicks, of Macon, delivered last night a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association to a very large audience. Among some of the distinguished arrivals in town may be mentioned Hon. C. J. Jenkins, Dr. N. M. Crawford, Hon. Martin J. Crawford, Hon. James Jackson, B. H. Hill, J. E. Brown, H. V. M. Miller, Dr. W. W. Hicks, Dr. Bledsoe, of Baltimore, R. P. Tripper, J. L. Seward, Mark A. Cooper, Dr. E. H. Myers, Colonel Pottle, Judge D. A. Vason, Samuel Hall and others.

The approach of the hour for the departure of the mail admonishes me to bring this communication to a close. J. N. S.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

From our own Correspondent.

SARATOGA.

It would be useless looking for fashion in the large cities during the months of July and August. The only people who remain at this season, are business men, and hard working artisans, and their wives and families, who cannot get away, and none of these furnish the material for fashion records, or chronicles of society.

SARATOGA AS IT WAS.

Saratoga has never been quite itself since the war put a stop to the annual migrations of the brilliant Southern women, whose yearly visits to the North were the great event of their lives, and who to give dash and effectiveness to these brief campaigns, were wont to bring all their forces into requisition. Those were days of "Saratoga" trunks, of gorgeous toilets changed five times during the day, of gorgeous equipages, of troops of negro servants, of dinners at the lake, of suppers at midnight, of a carnival in which every one felt it necessary to join or else be excluded from all the rights and privileges common to citizenship and humanity.

SARATOGA AS IT IS.

The present season commenced late, but has been so gay, since the races in July gave it its first impetus, that visitors remark how much it is like "old times." It is not quite like old times, however, nor probably never will be again, nor is perhaps desirable that it should. There is greater simplicity of style and manner; more freedom of action, ladies dress more according to their convenience; there is much less effort to vie with each other in the matter of dress, and more desire to have a "good time," according to individual idea.

WHAT IT COSTS IN SARATOGA.

It must not be supposed, however, that Saratoga, has become a cheap watering place, or that it does not cost as much, or more, to live here two months of the year than it did ten or fifteen years ago. Five dollars per day and extras, which means fees to servants and the like, brings the cost per diem up to at least six dollars, while for riding and other expenses, twenty to twenty-five dollars per day would not be extravagant.

It will be found, therefore, that exclusive of traveling expenses, and the cost of additional clothing, a person may do at Saratoga finely, boarding at the best hotels and taking drives frequently, at a cost of about sixty dollars per week.

HOW LADIES DRESS AT SARATOGA.

Freedom in dress does not by any means convey the idea of poverty in dress, it simply means adapting it more to convenience, and less to the former conventional standard. Some ladies have an idea that it is now-a-days worth while to take their nice dresses to Saratoga, that they will find no use for them. A very brief stay would convince them that that was a very mistaken idea.

It it quite true that one misses much of the magnificence that formerly distinguished the toilets, and finds the severity that dictated rigid attention to the changes from morning, afternoon, dinner and evening, continues much relaxed. A dress put on in the morning is not unfrequently, though not often worn all day, and upon the evening promiade, and wear to the ball room. Quite as many short dresses are seen as long ones.

But if a lady should presume upon that to suppose she could come the Saratoga and stay at a fashionable hotel among fashionable women, with a very limited wardrobe, without feeling awkward and out of place, why, she would find herself mistaken.

One cannot realize the cost that is put into these apparently simple costumes, until one tries to copy them, and discovers the numerous changes that are required in order to preserve the exquisite crispness and freshness.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SHORT DRESS.

It is not very long since a lady's social position could be gauged, it was said, by the length of her train; to-day, it is not too much to say that her standing can be best judged by the greater or less cost of and elegance of her short dresses.

The lady of economical habits and limited means, who lives in a city, and wishes to present a good appearance on a small sum, is afraid to put money in short dresses, so she makes them out of cheap material, or alters them over into scant gentility from some worn and faded representative of former elegance, which has seen its "best days," and expends her principal energies upon her long dresses, which are to make a first appearance at winter balls and parties, and prove her claim to social distinction at summer watering places.

This is the best she can do. Her train is as long as that of any other woman, and in it she is a success, but in the beauty, elegance and variety of her short dresses she falls below her average, and she knows it.

Miss A and Mrs. B can afford to keep an elegant short dress of silk and muslin, because it is lovely, either in the day or evening, and they have a fresh one of white pique, trimmed with costly Madeira embroidery for to-morrow, another of Batiste or French lawn for the next day, and so on for many days to come; but poor Mrs. C's plain linen or simple lawn looks out of place surrounded by gay toilettes, and, besides, she is compelled to be economical even of these, or they will require washing, which would be an additional item of expense; so she retires back upon the inconvenient grandeur of her train, and while somebody else is estimating the cost of her "grand toilet" is wishing she could array her evening promenade in a short dress.

DESCRIPTION OF TOILETTES.

It has been already stated that short costumes are not only universally worn in the morning but in more delicate and dainty materials, and more or less, according to inclination, in the evening and even in the ball room. A description of toilettes, therefore, is necessarily a description of short dresses, for it is upon these that fashion expends itself. Trained dresses are, to a certain extent, uniform in style, for the train is their distinctive feature, but short costumes afford an almost infinite opportunity for the display of taste, and genius, and it is seized to the utmost.

A new costume consists of a polonaise of fine white muslin, trimmed upon the skirt, and sleeves, with narrow ruffles, bound with colored silk; petticoat of the silk, trimmed with five narrow flounces of the same, pinked out upon the edge. Full wide sash of the silk pinked out, skirt of pale blue silk, trimmed with narrow alternating flounces of the blue, and pearl gray—gray polonaise, trimmed with bands of blue silk, and rich gray knotted silk fringe.

Costume consisting of long overskirt and jacket of pale gray batiste trimmed with bands of silk, over a short dress of very light silk green silk bordered with a rich plating; overskirt simply lifted high at the sides, necktie of the silk fringed out upon the edge.

Silk and polonaise of fine French muslin, profusely trimmed with needle-work and valenciennes lace. Chip hat trimmed with scarf of pale blue *gaze de chine* and pink ("blush") rose, and white silk parasol lined with blue.

A very effective ball dress of black tulle, was trimmed with puffings, divided by soft rushes of white and black silk. Another black and white toilette was of silk, trimmed with white fringe, covered with black lace.

One of the prettiest black and white toilettes is of black grenadine trimmed with several narrow flounces, embroidered with silk, upon the edge in a narrow vine leaf pattern. Upper skirt and jacket are embroidered to match, the latter made very boniface, but without ruffles.

Dresses of white chambery gauze repeat this design in embroidery of various colored silks, but these are less distinguished than the black and white.

Many very pretty costumes are spoiled by the want of harmony between them and their accessories. A simple costume, if it is harmonious, is more effective than a costly one, if it is composed of mixed and incongruous elements.

BLACK AND WHITE.

The only way to be always well dressed with a limited number of dresses at a fashionable watering place, is to restrict oneself to black and white.

Two white morning dresses, one of lawn, the other of pique trimmed embroidery, one long evening dress of white French muslin, one handsome short dress of black grenadine, another of black silk and a long dress of black silk or grenadine, will carry any lady through the season, and give her the reputation of being always better dressed than the majority. They must be of good material, however, and well, and fashionably made.

There is this advantage about white and black dresses, that all other colors can be worn with them, and that it is almost impossible in them to offend the most fastidious taste. Moreover, the very selection of black and white is indicative of refined taste, and a judgment that shows how to make the best of its resources.

FASHIONABLE SUITS.

There is nothing more marked and distinctive this season in the choice of color than the "good style," which the selection of the palest shades in blue, green, pink, buff, mauve and others are supposed to evince. Decided colors are to the new tints what Tyburnia in London is to Belgravia—what the Bowery in New York is to Broadway. The new blue is so pale that it looks faded beside what would have been called light blue last year, and so also of other colors; but take them alone, they are very lovely, particularly becoming to blondes, and afford precisely the suggestion of color, in the way of gloves, ribbons and bonnet trimmings, which all white or black toilettes demand.

AMERICAN LADY TOURISTS.

An English paper recently gave English women a hearty scolding for not dressing better for traveling. It is said that a party of English women would be known anywhere, by being so badly dressed that they seemed to take pride and pleasure in collecting their oldest and most incongruous articles of attire, and out of them constructing a rig that would defy any attempt at proper nomenclature.

This cannot be said of American women, almost all of them travel more or less during the summer or fall season, and nearly all of them are well, or at least, appropriately dressed. No matter how small the resources, a neat traveling suit, hat, veil, and waterproof, will be obtained from them, and when they arrive at a hotel, and are obliged to make an appearance before a large number of persons, a little brushing, a clean collar, and a fresh neck-tie, renders them bright and presentable as need to be.

A certain lightness and deftness of touch, which rearranges disordered hair in a minute, and imparts grace to the whole appearance, which seems to be inherent with American girls, and constitutes, in fact, a large amount of their social capital. The arrival at a great summer resort, and the necessity of facing a crowd of critical loungers, is a very trying thing to the nevers of most women, but there are few who are not perfectly prepared to undergo such scrutiny, while men, often in a days railroad traveling, look wretched, dirty, limp and are miserable, the majority of women will come out serene, neat, plumage, unruffled, temper undisturbed.

FALSITIES OF FASHION.

The American woman in fact, like Mark Tapley, seems wonderfully adapted to coming out jolly under trying circumstances, while at ordinary times she is weak, imitative, and easily influenced into doing things totally opposed to her judgment and instincts. The simplicity with which slender, delicate, *spirituelle* women add to their natural forms false humps and protuberances, which deceive no one, which, if they were natural, would only be recognized as deformities, would be laughable if it had not a serious side to make it sad. With half the force and half the muscle, with less than half the flesh, they insist upon having the full busts, the broad hips, the bulk of calf, of the English, German, and French women, forgetting that they are quite out of harmony with their own physical construction and laws of its development; and thus they go, carrying upon their poor little bodies burdens which deprive them of all physical power and capacity, which deform instead of beautifying, and which render their leanness and poverty of physique more conspicuous when these extraneous conditions are removed.

What is the use of women trying to disguise themselves by busties and busts and hips and calves, that are hung up in every shop window, that are as patent to every man and boy that walks the street as to women themselves; that teach everybody a lesson of distrust of his own mother before he has learned to have confidence in her? American women have a beauty of their own which might easily be cultivated, naturally and truthfully, to superiority to such shallow tricks and devices. The breadth and depth of bust and general formation which characterizes most European women does not belong to their more tender and delicate style of conformation.

Of course there is no necessity that this should degenerate into lankiness and the absence of all womanly growth and attraction; but when this is the case, some other means must be taken to remedy the evil: whalebone, hair-cloth, and cotton batting wont do it.

It is pitiable to see the foolish ways in which women, in accordance with what they are told is the fashion, will at the same time expose and endeavor to disguise the poverty of their persons. The thin legs that the very short dresses of four years ago presented to view, were as painful to see as the thin necks of to-day, only the latter not only tell their own story but that of the absurd protuberances beneath.

WHO OUGHT TO GO TO SARATOGA.

The women who go to Saratoga are the very ones who ought not to go. To dress is very much the same everywhere—principally eating and dressing—driving and flirting. They go to Saratoga because it is necessary to go somewhere, and because some of their friends are going there. They get up but a mild interest in anything. Life presents no sharp or vivid contrasts to them, and they are languidly ready to go or stay anywhere that they will be likely to find companionship.

Such women as these ought to go camping out in the woods, or roughing it in the Adirondacks during the summer. For a few short months they should leave their airs and graces, their trains and paniers, their puffs, their patches, their languor and nervousness, and get into the heart of nature. Coffee cooked over cross sticks and sweetened with molasses—or not sweetened at all—and an experience of hard tack and salt mackerel would make civilization precious to them when they return to it, and would take many of the cobwebs out of their brains.

Then to Saratoga, I would bring the hard worked, the overtasked women, the poor women whose lives are spent in performing offices for others, and into whose narrow experience no knowledge of the holiday side of life has ever come. I should like to see women promenading the grand piazzas, revelling in the light, the air, the sound, the color. I should like to see them seated at tables supplied with all the luxuries of which they had ever heard, with troops of servants to fly at their bidding, and the choicest things of the earth placed at their disposal.

I do not think it would hurt them one bit—it would do them good; they would enjoy it for a time, but they would soon become satiated with it, and they would learn that there are better things than the pleasures of the senses—that the exercise of the affections, the performance of duty, the effort to realize a nobler ideal of life are all better even than Saratoga. JENNIE JUNE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., July 31, 1871.

Dr. N. L. Angier, State Treasurer—DEAR SIR: I send you by the Treasurer of this Company $25,000 in cash, the rental due the State for the present month of July. Please return me the usual receipt from the Comptroller-General for the amount.

Yours, truly,
JOSEPH E. BROWN,
President W. and A. R. R. Co.

No. 290
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., July 31, 1871.

Received of W. C. Morrill, Treasurer Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, rents of Western and Atlantic Railroad for July, 1871, as per certificate No. 290 of N. L. Angier, Treasurer.
MADISON BELL,
$25,000. Comptroller General.

☞ General McCook, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is reported to have thus expressed himself in a recent speech: "He presumed that the so-called new departure at Columbus on the 1st of June was no new departure. It had previously been adopted in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio by Gen. Morgan. It pledged the party to the support of the constitution. The party had always been a Constitution-loving party. When he received the nomination he had said that no black man who had received the right to vote under the Fifteenth amendment ever could have it taken away. Repealing the Fifteenth amendment would not take it away; that amendment is no more sacred, but just as sacred as any other part of the Constitution; but repealing it could not take away a right. He was asked as to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments: 'Do you regard them as in the same extent parts of the Constitution as other portions?' He answered: 'Yes, certainly. Can not men see the difference between the loyalty of opposing the adoption of a measure and yielding when it has been adopted, and opposition has become useless?'—*Courier-Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Ku-Klux Committee have adjourned until the 20th of September, leaving the sub-committee, Poole, Blair, and Buckley, to examine the witnesses.

Boutwell has ordered an investigation of the Westfield explosion.

Customs for the week, $4,000,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The deaths this far number 59. Injured 142.

The ferry boat, Westfield, attracts large crowds to where she lies moored, at the foot of East Thirteenth street, in charge of Coroner Young. All human remains, bits of clothing, etc., have been removed by the firemen to the Morgue. The force of the explosion was upward, blowing away the main deck, the cabin deck and the hurricane deck in almost a straight line across and a little forward of the center of the boat. The bulwarks forward were blown away, and the metal shade around the funnel lies crumpled like paper on the bow. The iron pipe an inch thick joined to the steam supply chest, was torn away like cloth and hurled against the side of the boat. Two water tanks were forced backward toward the stern a considerable distance. The afterpart of the cabin is comparatively uninjured.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—R. R. McGee, a prominent citizen of Trenton, Tenn., and prior to the war President of a branch of the State Bank at that place, has been arrested here, charged with passing counterfeit money. On searching his baggage $200 in counterfeit United States notes were found. Owing to the high social position enjoyed by McGee, his arrest has caused considerable sensation. Capt. David H. Todd, formerly of Lexington, Ky., and brother of Mrs. Lincoln, died at Huntsville, of consumption.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 31.—Dispatches from Dublin report that great enthusiasm is manifested over the expected visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince is already on the route, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Duke of Cambridge, Marquis of Lorne, and number of other members of nobility and officers.

The Rev. Henry Longweville Marsel Dean, of St. Pauls Church, is dead, aged 57 years.

Thirty of the New Castle strikers, have gone to the United States.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville, in moving a favorable answer to the Royal message on behalf of Prince Arthur, urged that the demand freely fulfilled the contract made at the beginning of the reign of the Queen. He spoke in warm eulogy of the Prince, whose visit to Canada had secured the affection of the colonists.

The Duke of Richmond heartily seconded the motion, which was carried without division.

The Duke of Richmond then moved a vote of censure of the Queen's message as an unworthy ministerial resort. He denounced in strong language, the speeches made at the banquet at the Mansion House on Saturday, in relation to the treaty of Washington, and claimed that the royal prerogative was much strained in the ratification of that instrument without the assent of Parliament.

Earl Granville spoke in defense of the message, as responding simply to the previous action of the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, Gladstone stated that unless the bill relative to elections was passed by Tuesday, an October session of Parliament was imminent.

Peter Alfred Taylor, member for Leicester, denounced the making of an appropriation for Prince Arthur, who, he said, had better serve the country than be its pensioner.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—*Synopsis of the Weather Report for the past Twenty-four Hours.*—The barometer has fallen slightly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The pressure on the upper lakes, the gulf coast and in New England has also diminished. The temperature has increased slightly in the Middle States. Light and fresh local winds have generally prevailed, and southeasterly winds are now reported from Tennessee to Minnesota. Rain has fallen very generally to-day on the gulf coast and at a few stations in New England. Local rains are also reported this afternoon from the middle Atlantic States, and threatening weather from Michigan to Lake Superior and westward.

Probabilities.—No material change is probable for Tuesday on the gulf coast. Cloudy weather with local storms will probably prevail north and west of the Ohio river. The conditions remain favorable for easterly winds and extended rain to-night from Virginia to Massachusetts.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Steam ship Artartic brought one hundred bales of Mobile cotton from Liverpool to-day. Thirty-five bales came last week from Sherma, Texas, via the Missouri, Kansas, and other railroads.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, July 31.—John F. Pickett, the New York broker now in jail here, will be brought before Judge Redmon on a writ of *habeas corpus* next Thursday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.—The acceptance resignation of Jules Favre as minister of foreign affairs, is confirmed.

President Thiers is consulting with General Cissey with the view to increasing the army.

Ten number of Communists that are awaiting trial is 32,000. In order to render the possible disposition of so great a number of cases, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the number of judges and removing all restrictions from those judges who have at any time committed themselves against the Versailles Government.

The result of the first and the supplementary elections for members of the municipal Council of Paris has been declared. The Council is composed of thirty-eight Conservatives, seven moderate Republicans,

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Dr. B. H. Stout is agent for the introduction of Harper & Bro's educational works. His office is at Phillips & Crew.

A choice residence lot on Fryor street, near the centre of the city, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Atlanta, is offered for sale by S. B. Spencer, Esq.

The next Academic year of the Georgia Female College, at Madison, commences on the 11 h of September.

James Hunter, Sheriff of DeKalb county, gives notice of Sheriff sales for August.

John Baxter, Deputy Sheriff of DeKalb county, gives notice of Sheriff sales for August.

OPEN TO-DAY.—Mr. M. Stubblefield will open the National Hotel to the public to-day.

WIRE FRUIT BASKET.—The gem of the season is the wire fruit basket at L. B Langford's.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT.—Parties wishing to secure a choice residence lot on Fryor street, should call at once on Major S. B. Spencer.

FULL.—The Hotel de Cook had twenty-seven lo mates last night. Henry Woodleg is a popular landlord.

GARNET FOUND.—A son of E. B. Whitman found, at Stone Mountain, a few days since, a precious stone, which turns out, upon examination, to be a garnet.

JUDGE G. M. NOLAN.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday evening from our esteemed friend, Judge G. M. Nolan, the energetic and popular Ordinary of Henry county.

THE CATHOLIC BAND.—This fine band honored THE CONSTITUTION office with a fine serenade this morning. "Be Jabbers, boys, we owe you one." Meet us at Grady's next fall moon.

SANSEEN HOUSE.—We learn that the Stubblefield House will be soon reopened by E. R. Sanseen under the name of the E. R. Sanseen House. The office, and bar room, at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets will be occupied by J. Bowwater, Esq.

ODD FELLOWS.—Atlanta will be represented at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Augusta, to-morrow morning, by District Deputy Grand Master, B. F. Bennett, Past Grand Masters, H. Franklin, T. P. Fleming, W. G. Gramling, I. H. Clark, I. S. Mitchell and S. W. Grubb.

THE ACORN CROP.—Isaac E. Bartlett, of Gordon county, sent down yesterday, to Capt. W. J. Ballard, a bunch of acorns, (some 150 or 200) which demonstrates that while the wheat and oat crop was a failure, the oak crop is not. Mr. Bartlett says that corn is nearly ruined by the drouth.

HOMICIDE IN HENRY COUNTY.—We learn that on Saturday, a negro man, who is known as a bad man, went into the business house of Mr. T. M. Speer, at McDonough, in Henry country, and provoked him until he was forced to shoot the negro man. The wounds proved fatal.

Mr. Local: In your notice Sunday, of "a delicate surgical operation," recently performed by Dr. Lou Orme for artificial pupil, you say, "we make mention of this fact because it has never been done before." You are simply mistaken. The operation is common in Europe as well as this country.

PHYSICIAN.

COLONEL B. W. FROBELL.—Colonel B. W. Frobell, a civil engineer of established reputation long connected with the Department of Public Works in this State, has purchased a neat cottage residence, on the corner of McDonough and Rawson streets. We welcome the Colonel into our midst and congratulate him upon his good taste in selecting a home upon a street so popular and handsome as McDonough.

PERSONAL.—Senator J. W. Traywick is in the city.

Colonel T. Stokes Farrow, who was thrown out of a buggy on Saturday and severely bruised, is convalescing.

Rev. David L. Anderson is in the city.

Mr. Raglan, who was shot by McMahon on Saturday is doing very well, though in a precarious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogletree are rapidly recovering.

MAJOR DICK ORME.—Nature certainly invented Major Dick Orme for big purposes. While he rivals Daniel Lambert or the Fat Boy in obesity, he is as active and spry as Blondin. Whatever he undertakes he prosecutes with vigor. Under his control, the way is far grading the Atlanta, Decatur and Stone Mountain Turnpike road is being pushed forward with unexampled rapidity, and we would not be the least surprised some morning to wake up and find the road shelled from here to Decatur.

A GEORGIA SENATOR DOG BIT.—One of our leading lawyers who holds the position of Senator, and lives in the suburbs, was dog bit a few nights ago. He went out into his yard, and seeing one of his own dogs, said to himself, "I'll scare that dog." The dog wouldn't scare worth a cent, and boldly attacked the Senator. Although not hungry, he got a bit into his mouth, and into that bit a part of the Georgia Senator. The Senator was looking for a patent calf yesterday to supply the deficiency. The Senator was mad, though it is thought that the dog wasn't—he simply gave a *wag* of his tail at the time.

DR. S. H. STOUT.—Our esteemed friend, Dr. S. H. Stout, is agent for the introduction of Harper & Bro.'s Educational Works, with headquarters at Phillips & Crews'. Judge T. S. Foster is his clerk. Both are energetic, live men—prompt and courteous. Having examined the works offered by Dr. Stout, we must confess that we find nothing sectional or sectarian in them. On this score we think they are unobjectionable. As educational works, however, teachers must decide upon their merits. On this point we can't give any opinion.

JUSTICES' COURTS.—Yesterday Judge W. M. Butt had a field day. Squire Maunuel, a person of color, was brought up on the charge of miscegenation and in default of bond was committed to jail.

Ramp Whitehead, colored, and Lizzie Garner, white, were committed on a similar charge.

Brooks Lawson, white, and Fereby Lawson, colored, gave bond to answer a like charge.

Justice R. A. Johnson had a negro man up before him on the charge of perjury in a criminal case. The party was committed in default of bond.

Judge B. D. Smith committed a negro drayman to jail on the charge of larceny after trust delegated. The negro was employed by G. S. Thomas, and on Saturday night spent all the money he had made, sold the harness and tried to sell the horse and dray.

SABBATH BREAKERS.—On Sunday, some twenty or thirty persons, some of them United States soldiers, assembled near Kriss' Brewery, in the woods, and made the woods ridiculous with their noise. Policeman Holcombe, assisted by policeman Queen, Couch, and others, made a descent upon them and captured some fifteen or twenty of the Sabbath-breakers. The majority of them, not being able to pay the fines assessed by the Mayor, go to breaking rock for the city.

A crowd of negroes, recently working under Grant, Alexander & Co., but whose term of service had expired, assembled near the old distillery and engaged in a general riot, shooting, balloing, and cutting up shines. Some of them were arrested, and will have a hearing before Judge B. D. Smith to-day.

ATLANTA TO HAVE A FAIR THIS FALL.—The Directors of the Atlanta Agricultural and Industrial Association had a harmonious meeting last night, and resolved to push on the work for holding a fair here this fall. The following from the Secretary confirms our statement:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ATLANTA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, July 31.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Association, held at 8 o'clock P. M., the Secretary was instructed to announce to the citizens and business men of Atlanta that the list of premiums for the coming Fair in October will be issued in a few days. Special premiums offered by individuals or firms will be advertised in the city papers and in the premium list.

The Secretary and Superintendent of grounds are ready to transact all business connected with their offices.

S. R. ANDERSON, Secretary.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE," ETC.—Yesterday evening, an incident happened in this city demonstrating not only that the "course of true love" did not "run smooth," but that "there is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip." A young lover had made an engagement to take his Dulcinea out to ride to enjoy the scenery and dust of our streets, but his company perhaps never did. After exhausting the tonsorial skill of the barber, he procured a horse and buggy, and in his desire to reach the object of his affections forgot that the horse was in a sweeping canter (and that not keeping pace with the fluttelings of his heart) and he the object of universal gaze as he went sweeping on.

He arrived at her residence, made a flying leap from the buggy, throwing the reins to a little boy as he lit, and immediately proceeded to the parlor to catch one glimpse of those eyes, whose brilliancy has charmed a score or more. With high hopes swelling in his breast, he starts with his lady-love to the gate, when, lo and behold! horse and buggy are gone, and a policeman stands ready to say, "Come along with me! its time you and I were gone." Oh! heartless po-

Journal? Didst thou never love? Didst thou ever hope—love's young dream? and awaking from that to suddenly meet the hideous Mother Grim, Mystery and dash his bright hopes to the ground?

If, then unrelenting and unpitying one, only knew the fond anticipations and pleasing tinted hopes raised at that time (at 4:45 o'clock P. M.) she wouldn't have waited until after the ride was over.

Mr. Policeman, upon the Constitution fairies and don't touch a single one, until after the ride is over. They will be in far better humor to pay it than if you will, and then, you won't deprive the innocent from enjoying the ride! Dost thou not, Mr. Policeman?

HORSE RACING AND FAIRS.—We learn that the Directors of the Atlanta Agricultural and Industrial Association meet to-day to consider the subject of horse races at the fair this fall. The Directors, we trust, will not allow the fair to degenerate into a horse race. There is but little advantage to agriculture in fast trotters or fast racers. Good serviceable draught horses concern farmers more immediately. Agricultural improvement should, and ought to be the leading idea. For the life of us, we could never see what benefit to agriculture tournaments, horse races, etc., could possibly be.

The regular premium list should be full enough to develop agriculture in all its branches. If private individuals desire to offer premiums for the fastest horse, or for tournaments, or skating, or dancing, or singing, or whistling, or anything else let them do so, and let the Directors incorporate the same in the premium list. But agricultural development and improvement should be the controlling idea; racing and the like, only side issues.

ATLANTA CATHOLIC MALE SCHOOL.—The exhibition of the pupils of the Atlanta Catholic Male School came off at the City Hall last night. The attendance was large.

The Catholic Band gave a decided zest to the entertainment by discovering most excellent music. We are pleased to note the rapid progress made by the members of this band, and bid them go on in their laudable undertaking. Mr. J. Walpole, the Principal, is a thorough dicipinarian and fine scholar. The following is the programme:

Julius and Mousie, W. Boyle; Waterloo, J. C. Calhin; Lough Hyne, M. Kane; Sailor Boy's Dream, B. F. Wells; Rienzi to the Romans, J. T. Mercer; Catiline's Defiance, J. J. Mahoney; Dialogue, Masters Cashin and Mahoney; Mark Anthony's Oration, J. D. Delhi; The Dying Gladiator, E. F. Lynch; Three Days in the Life of Columbus, H. B. Boyle; Spartacus to the Gladiators, J. F. O'Neil; The March of Intellect, C. Sullivan; The Oysterman, J. Mahoney; Dialogue, Masters Delhi, Blount and O'Neill; Greek and Turkman, B. Allen; Bernardo Del Carpio, P. J. Blount Patrick Cudgeine, J. Lynch.

While to make any distinction between the boys, would be invidious where all did so well, yet, we cannot omit to bear our meed of praise to the efforts of J. D. Diehl, in Mark Anthony's oration; J. F. O'neill, in spartacus to the Gladiators, and J. J. Mahoney, in Catiline's Defiance. But the gem was "Patrick Cudgeine," by J. Lynch.

The boys evince that they are under the best of training, and that their *natural abilities* are being brought out and developed.

JUST received by Phillips & Crew, The Luck of Roaring Camp, by Bret Hay Common; Sense in the Household; Ballads, by John Henry; Castles in the Air; Our Girls, by Dio Lewis; Miss Schmartz's novels, etc.

CONSIGNEES PER WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, July 31, 1871.—Wooten & Taylor; Rolling Mill; A C Ladd & Co; A Lansburg & Co; Stephens, Flynn & Co; Clayton & Webb; E F Davis; C A Thomas; Akers & Bro; R Harlan; C Fechter; W T Archer; E S & Co; Wm James; Concord Manufacturing Co; J H W; John H James; Redwine & Fox; A C & E M Wyly; Garrett & Bro; Stoker & Bro; A Leyden; M A Harden; Murphy & M; W M & R J Lowry; P B McDaniel, Dewald & Wellmaker, Franklin Steam Printing House; Campbell, O & Co; Williams, L & Co; T J Hightower & Co; Howell & Co; L Cohen & Co; W Yarke, Jr; West & Edwards; J J Ford; Morrison, Ellis Jr. & Co; J L Watkins; Redwine & Fox; Pendleton, Jones & Co; Sharp, B & Co; M Mahoney; Sam Davis; J O Allen; T W Hooper; Akers & Bro; J H Ketner; G W Jack; Adair & Bro; P & G T Dodd & Co; E Arnold; M Deal; W W Compton & Co; McMillen & Snow; H A Fuller; J M & J C Alexander; R M Rose & Co; Solomon & Alexander; Pendleton, T & Co; Eddleman & Bowen; J L Lewis; Wm L Ird; T M Clark & Co; C C Archer; M W Johnson E R Carr & Co; Fechter & M; E C Chamberlin; Cooper & Lane; Garrett & Bro; H C Sawtell; Cox & Bro; J Reid & Co; & Co; Miller & Dorsey; J M Born & Co; D F Hammond; Wm Solomon.

Local and Business Notices.

AUCTION.—Frank Queen, Auctioneer, will sell this morning, at 9 o'clock, (August 1st,) at Scago's corner, a large lot of Walnut Furniture, Bed Linen, Mattresses, Crockery, etc.

aug1—d1t

W. H. BROTHERTON'S is the place to get cheap goods. He has the largest stock at retail in Atlanta. aug1—d1t

CASSIMERES in great variety, closing out this week at low prices, at

july30—d3t JOHN KEELY'S.

PREPARE for winter now, as we are selling the best Coal in this market at 24 cents per bushel, by the car load.

july13-deod10t J. M. BORN, JR., & CO.

BLACK and Colored Alpacas at very low prices, at JOHN KEELY'S.

july30—d3t

OUR Coal is *genuine Coal Creek* (not Caryville) *Coal*. We sell at 24 cents per bushel, by the car load. J. M. BORN, JR., & CO.

july13-deod10t

THE largest Watermelons and the finest Sweet Potatoes of this year's growth, at

R. H. GOODMAN'S,

july28-d3t Peachtree street.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., sell the same Coal formerly sold by them and Edward Parsons.

july13-deod10t

LISLE Thread Poplins for dresses, beautiful styles at 20 and 22½ cents, at

july30—d3t JOHN KEELY'S.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., are selling *genuine Coal Creek Coal* at 24 cents per bushel, by the car load. july13-deod10t

ROOMS TO RENT.—20 Rooms to rent, formerly occupied as the Stubblefield House on Alabama street, suitable for offices or bedrooms. Possession given at once. Apply to M. Stubblefield, at National Hotel.

july28-d1w.

A NEW lot of Solid Colored Lawns, just received and for sale at 15 cents per yard, at JOHN KEELY'S.

july30—d3t

GENUINE French Corsets, 75 cents each, at

july30—d3t JOHN KEELY'S.

LEMONS! LEMONS!! LEMONS!!!—30,000 Lemons received by Stokes & Bro.—$7 to $8 per box, according to quantity taken.

july28-d1w

BETTER, QUICKER, CHEAPER Binding, Ruling, etc., done at Hanleiter's than any other establishment. Send your books, magazines, papers, etc., at once.

WM. R. HANLEITER,

july10-tf Box 249.

HANLEITER continues to do all kinds of Ruling and Book Binding Granite Block, Atlanta, Ga. nov17-d1y

GOOD MEASURE AND RUNNING OVER. Dooley's Yeast Powder has already taken the precedent over others, from its well known strength and purity; but aside from these facts, it is put up in cans holding the FULL WEIGHT as represented, which is rarely the case with those of ordinary manufacture. Hence, Dooley's Yeast Powders is the best purest, strongest and cheapest ever offered to the consumer, and every one who has used it will readily testify to this assertion. For sale in quantities to suit by all good grocers.

aug1—d1w

FOR derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

REV. R. GARDNER,

aug1—deod1w&w1t Atapulgus, Ga.

A STATISTICAL FACT.—If all the bedbugs, rats, mice and roaches that have been slain by Tuscobb's "Sure Pop" were laid out in single file, it is calculated that the line would be twice as long as the Atlantic Cable. Sold by all druggists. aug1—deodlw

PEPPER'S RESTAURANT.—This popular resort is still open to the public. Everything nice can be had here. The bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars. Confectioneries and fruits of all kind. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

apr27-d1y

MILWAUKEE BEER at John Peel's, Marietta street. july2—deod1m

SUMMER ATTACKS.—Season as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, etc., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, when, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficient effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

aug1—deod1w&w1t

We are Agents for the Battle Creek Coal Mines, and are prepared to furnish Coal for grates or steam, by car load, delivered in Atlanta, at 22½ cents per bushel, or at 18 cents on cars at Chattanooga. This Coal is the best offered in our market, and this is the time to buy your Coal for winter.

july7—d1f ANDERSON, PATTON & CO. Chattanooga, Tenn.

As the season is advancing we are offering our immense stock of Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices. Our assortment is composed of garments suitable for the season, such as Linens, Ducks; Serges, Drabdetes, Flannels and light weight Cassimeres, in all shades and qualities. Every one can be suited who will favor us with a call.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
Clothiers and Tailors,
apri29—d1f 56 Whitehall street.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER stands unequaled for making light, healthy, and nutrious rolls, biscuits, griddle cakes, etc. The ingredients used in the manufacture of this powder are not only chemically pure, but so proportioned that the results produced are the same each time. In this respect it possesses superiority over all others in the market. Only two teaspoonfuls are required for a quart of flour. For sale by grocers generally. Use Dooley's Yeast Powder only. Dooley & Brother, Proprietors, 69 New street, N. Y.

june25-d1w

FOR SALE,

JUDGE JNO. I. HOPKINS' RESIDENCE,

Corner of Currier and Ivy (Old Peachtree) Streets.

THIS fine property has a front of 181 feet, extending back about 375 feet to Collins Street. Itembraces everything to make a home pleasant. Will be sold altogether or divided. Any one wishing to purchase

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE,

Will be conveyed to the premises. Possession given at once. WALLACE & FOWLER,

july25—d10t Real Estate Agents.

LAND FOR SALE.

160 ACRES: 60 cleared, the rest well timbered. The land joins the celebrated Cahoes Springs, having a beautiful site for a dwelling in fair view of the Springs. My address is

W. J. COTTER,
july6-d1awtw LaGrange, Ga.

Atlanta Water Cure.

DR. F. KALOW, late of Germany, would most respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and the surrounding country that he has opened an establishment on Hunter street, in the Lafayette House, for the cure of all chronic diseases. Special attention given to the following diseases: Liver Complaint, in all its forms, Syphilis, in all its forms, Fevers, Epilepsy, Sterrility, Asthmas, Lameness, Nervousness, and diseases peculiar to women, &c.

Refer to the following person, who have been and are being treated at my establishment: Mr. J. W. Hacker, of Chapman, Hacker & Co., Maj. W. B. Cox of Cox & Hill, Capt. J. M. Hill, John and James Lynch, T. J. Hightower & Co., J. Fleischel, Beerman & Kurtz.

Macon Telegraph, Savannah Republican and Montgomery Advertiser please copy above, and send bill to this office. june13—Tues&Sundm

Wesleyan Female INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

WILL begin the 22nd Annual Session September 21, 1871, and close June 24, 1872.

Rev. Wm A. Harris, President, with an able Corps of Twenty Teachers and Officers.

Than this, no College for young ladies ranks higher. Sciences and Literature are taught by Graduates of our first Universities and Colleges, French by a Native Master, Music by Six Professors and Teachers, among whom are two of the most distinguished and cultivated Singers and Teachers of Vocal Music in the South.

This is one of the healthiest climates in the world. Pupils who come here from the Gulf States with feeble constitutions, with chills and climatal diseases are entirely restored.

Buildings and Grounds are elegant. Scenery for thirty miles along the great Valley of Virginia, surpassingly grand and beautiful, making it one of the loveliest College homes in the Union.

The last Session, one hundred young ladies attended this School from fourteen Southern States.

[*From Judge John N. Hendren, M. A., University of Virginia.*]

I regard the Wesleyan Female Institute as one of the very best and most attractive Schools in the State.

[*From Prof. Wm. R. Peters, LL. D., of University of Virginia.*]

Young ladies committed to the care of Prof. Harris will enjoy advantages of moral and intellectual training rarely found.

[*From Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D.*]

The Wesleyan Female Institute is an honor to the Church. Instruction is thorough. All classes stand high. The School is very prosperous, and deserves to be so.

TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.—Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, $325. Music and other extra studies, moderate.

For Catalogues, address REV. WM. A. HARRIS,
july23-d1aw3w&w2t Staunton, Va.

Largest School in the South.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

W. K. WARD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PARENTS wishing superior educational advantages, in a healthful city and at reasonable charges, will send for a catalogue. This Seminary has educated many teachers. Address, W. K. WARD,
July8-d1aw1v Nashville, Tenn.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

COMPRISES

THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS.

1. School of Latin. 2. School of Greek. 3. School of Modern Languages. 4. School of Moral Philosophy. 5. School of History and English Literature. 6. School of Chemistry. 7. School of Natural Philosophy. 8. School of Mathematics. 9. School of Common and Statute Law. 10. School of Constitutional and Civil Law and Equity. 11. School of Physiology and Surgery. 12. School of Anatomy and Materia Medica. 13. School of Medicine and Obstetrics. 14. School of Appl. d Mathematics. 15. School of Analytics', Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry. 16. School of Natural History and Agriculture.—(Professor to be elected.) Provisions made for class es in Mineralogy and Geology, Hebrew, Political Economy, Practical Physics, Medical Jurisprudence and Sanscrit.

Diplomas and Certificate of Proficiency are given in the respective schools.

The following Degrees are conferred: 1. Bachelor of Letters. 2. Bachelor of Sciences. 3. Master of Arts. 4. Doctor of Medicine. 5. Bachelor of Law. 6. Civil Engineer. 7. Mining Engineer.

The expenses of the student, exclusive of text books, clothing and pocket money, amount to from $200 to $300 per session of nine months, of which sums $125 to $150 are payable on admission. Session opens October 1st. For Catalogues, address

CHARLES S. VENABLE,
july25—d3wtu Chairman of Faculty, P. O., University of Va.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court-house door, in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in September next, a lot fronting 50 feet on Whitehall street, and running back the same width, three hundred and forty-nine feet, more or less, to a twenty foot alley in the rear, being part of lot eighty-five, fourteenth district of Fulton county, and known in the subdivisions of the Court property of Wheddon's ward, as lot seven. One undivided half interest in said lot will be sold as the property of Sallie V. Conart, and the other undivided half interest as the property of Ella R. Conart, minor. To be sold to change investment. Terms cash.

WM. A. HASS,
Guardian of Ella R. Conart.
july29—d3wtds Printer's fee $10

GEORGIA, Clayton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, July 27th, 1871.

JAMES R. WRIGHT has applied for exemption of personality and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at my office, on the 8th day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. H. MORROW, Ordinary.
July29—d13tdw3t Printer's fee $6

Avoid Quacks.

A WORK of early information, warning against the dangers of premature decay, &c., having fallen in my way, I will send it free to any address on receipt of one cent, to pay postage. Address

J. B. TUTTLE,
jun6—deod1y 29 Beekman street, New York.

GRANITEVILLE, Ga., April 5, 1871.

Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga:

We have just marked the Crockery, etc. We are pleased with the bill. Allow us to congratulate you on securing such a good packer—scarcely a piece broken.

Fill the order for Cutlery at lowest prices.

Truly yours,
GARRETT & ZELLERS.

McBride & Co.,

Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

FRUIT JARS,

Cheapest first-class Jars in the Market.

Victory! Eureka!

And all Standard Jars, Strictly at Manufacturers' Prices.

500 Crates Assorted Granite, etc.,

Ware exactly suited to wants of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Our Own Importation,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGE,

contain no

High-Priced Dishes,

OR

UNSALEABLE GOODS.

Will sell for net CASH for $80 per Crate.

apr6-d1f

Blue Mountain Route

VIA

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD,

AND

Its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 6:30 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad, arrive at Rome 11:30 P. M., making close connections with mail train of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma 10:30 A. M., and at Montgomery, via South and North Alabama Railroad at 10:15 A. M.

The road has been recently equipped, and the equipment is all entirely new. Coaches not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ROME AND SELMA.

Pullman's Palace Cars

Run through from Rome to Montgomery without change. Passengers for Montgomery, Selma and points beyond, arriving in Atlanta by evening trains,

AVOID A NIGHT'S DELAY

in Atlanta by taking this route.

This is the only line out of Atlanta making close and direct connections via Meridian to Jackson, Vicksburg, Monroe and other points in North Louisiana.

Purchase tickets via Kingston at General Ticket office.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH as far as to all points as low as by any other route.

E. G. BARNEY, General Sup't.
JOHN B. PECK, Gen. Pas'r. Agent may30-d3f

SOUTHERN

MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE,

COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

THIS Institution is under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Curriculum and terms as heretofore. The Fall Term begins the 17th of August, and ends the 15th of December. For circulars, address REV. J. N. BRADSHAW,
July15—d3m President.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after this day, July 23d, Schedule No. 14, leaving Atlanta 2:45 P. M., will run every day, Sunday's included.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED.

Only One Change to New York.

Passengers leaving Atlanta, 2:45 P. M., by this Route, arrive in New York at 4:34 P. M., 42 hours 49 minutes from Atlanta. Over Three Hours Quicker than Any Other Route.

Schedule No. 4 will run Sundays from Dalton, arriving at Atlanta 2:30 P. M.

E. B. WALKER,
Master Transportation.
Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1871—d3w (Inside)

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

SIX MILES FROM

Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE FACULTY is composed of superior men in every department.

COURSE OF STUDY,

Such as to thoroughly fit those who take it for any calling in life, and it is most thoroughly taught. To the benefit of a full collegiate course is added the discipline, instruction, and

Drill of the Military School.

Located in a quiet, healthy country, so far distant from town as to place the young men beyond the manifold temptations which ordinarily attend College Life.

The students all board in the Barracks, and are kept under rigid military discipline. There are no temptations to extravagance or dissipation.

This School has combined the discipline of the camp with the comforts and pleasures of home life, which can hardly be found elsewhere.

The 26th Academic Year,

WILL BEGIN ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1871.

Send for Catalogue, containing terms, rules, regulations, and full information, to

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent,
Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ky.
july28—d2od2w&w2t

THE ATLANTA

Ice Manufacturing Co.,

IS NOW READY TO SELL ICE

AT THEIR DEPOT,

At the Bridge on Broad Street,

Where Orders will be received and Tickets Sold.

Ice Sent by Rail

TO ALL CONVENIENT POINTS.

Terms Cash.

All orders should be addressed to

EPHRAIM TWEEDY,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

P. S.—Orders for the delivery of ice at residences

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

july23—d2w

Special Notice.

Excursion Return Tickets!

GREAT REDUCTION!

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD and its connections, offer great inducements to persons desiring to visit the many Summer Resorts.

Atlanta to Lookout Mountain and Return..... $7 25
" " Cahoes Springs and Return..... 9 25
" " Warm Springs, N. C. and Return..... 20 25
" " Yellow Springs and Return..... 8 25
" " Montgomery, White Sulphur and Return..... 20 25
" " Blue Sulphur and Return..... 20 25
" " Allegheny Springs and Return..... 20 25
" " Crystal Springs and Return..... 20 25
" " Red Sulphur and Return..... 20 25
" " Greenbrier Springs and Return..... 20 25
" " Montvale Springs and Return..... 17 25
" " Natural Bridge and Return..... 20 25

Tickets can be had at Ticket Office, Passenger Depot.

Ask for Tickets via Western and Atlantic Railroad. For information apply to W. W. SWEET,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
july9—dtuthsu

NORTH GEORGIA FEMALE COLLEGE,

IVY STREET,

Between Wheat and Line Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

FALL SESSION opens September 5th, 1871. For Circulars, containing full particulars, apply at the College, or at the Book and Music Stores, or at the Gallery.

A. J. & ANNIE H. REECE,
Principals.
july26—d2w

W. B. LAWSON

OFFERS his services to parties wishing anything PURCHASED IN NEW YORK, which they may not find to suit them in Home Markets. The articles will be bought as low as possible, and only a small commission charged for purchasing.

Address letters W. B. LAWSON,
256 Broadway.

Refers to Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., Moore & Marsh, Atlanta, Ga. july18—d2m

JOHN LEIPER. E. P. MENEFEE.

Established 1850.

LEIPER & MENEFEE,

Near the Railroad Depot,

MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Produce, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn, Etc., Etc.

Agents for the purchase of COTTON.

WAREHOUSE

Immediately on Track Railroad.

NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE

One Week, (if sold in, for Farmers.)

100,000 bushels of Grain.

And keep it in bins, thus saving Shelling, Reshelling and Waste in Storage. [Established, '72.]

JOHN T. COX. HENRY A. MERRY

COX & MERRY,

PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 308 Broad Street,

Augusta, Ga.

THE MISSES LANE

WILL OPEN A

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

IN NEW YORK CITY, ON

Wednesday, September 20th, 1871.

For reference or circular apply to Dr. J. P. Boatright, Atlanta, Ga. july25—d2w

J. W. FISKE,

99 Chambers Street, CORNER OF CHURCH. NEW YORK,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

FOUNTAINS, VASES,

Statuary, Deers, Dogs, Lions, Setters, Chairs,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Lawn and Garden Ornaments.

GALVANISED WIRE FENCE, for Farms, Lawns, Henneries, etc.

CRESTINGS FOR MANSARD ROOFS, a large variety of new and desirable patterns.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES, of the most approved designs.

IRON AND WIRE RAILINGS, for Public and Private Dwellings, Banks, Offices, Counters, etc.

COPPER WEATHER VANES,

Over 250 new and original patterns.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL WORK WHEN REQUIRED.

Specimen Fountains to be seen at the Governor's Mansion, The Kimball House, and residence of Colonel John M. Clarke, McDonough street, Atlanta.

99 Chambers Street, Corner of Church,

july28—d3m NEW YORK.

ATLANTA DEPARTMENT

Southern Life Insurance Com'y.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JOHN B. GORDON, PRESIDENT. A. H. COLQUITT, VICE PRESIDENT. W. C. MORRIS, SECRETARY.

A PURELY SOUTHERN INSTITUTION, investing its money where it obtains its patronage—more economically managed than any Company of its age in the country—its losses being over fifty per cent. below the average of Accident Companies—its ratio of assets to liabilities being greater than any institution of equal business in the United States.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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A. AUSTELL, E. W. HOLLAND, } Finance Committee. H. V. M. MILLER, J. M. JOHNSON, } Medical Board.

CARD.

ATLANTA, GA., July 1st, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders and Directors of the Atlanta Department of the Southern Life Insurance Company, the undersigned were appointed, in accordance with the earnest desire of the President and Secretary, a committee to examine the books, assets, liabilities, &c., of the Department.

We have particularly and thoroughly examined everything pertaining to the Company's business, and are gratified in being able to state to the absent Directors, Stockholders and Policy holders, that the business of the Company has been conducted by the officers with economy and fidelity, and that our former confidence in the great success of the Company and its ability to turn ch to Policy holders as perfect security as any in the country, has been strengthened.

J. S. HAMILTON,
REN. C. YANCEY, Committee.
A. H. COLQUITT,

[Signed]
july6-d1f

Hutchinson's Single and Double

CIDER MILLS,

The American Cider Mill

LIGHTNING APPLE PARERS,

Lightning Bench Parers,

Also, a large arrival of

Fresh Turnip Seed,

—AT—

ECHOLS & WILSON'S

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

BROAD STREET, BY THE BRIDGE.

N. B.—Our Stock of every class of IMPLEMENTS is being daily added to. Every implement for the Farm and Garden can be had at the LOWEST PRICES. july6—d3m

MARK W. JOHNSON

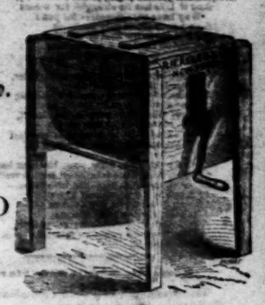
OFFERS MURFEE'S CELEBRATED

Subsoil Plow

To the public after this season. Prepare your lands well for sowing Wheat, Barley, Rye, Grass, Guano, etc.

SEEDS,

IN ANY QUANTITY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

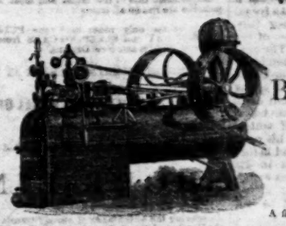


—ALSO—

BLANCHARD

Churns.

STEAM ENGINES



Wheat Drills,

Guano,

BONE DUST,

And everything else needful in the

Agricultural Line.

A fine importation of AVENA ELATIOR on route.

PORTABLE AND SELF-CONTAINED.

CALL SOON AND OFTEN.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
Near Bradford's Drug Store,
Broad Street.
july23—

L. SCOFIELD, President. O. L. PACKARD, Secretary.

The Scofield Rolling Mill Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Manufacturers of

RAILROAD AND MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Fish Bars, Spikes, Etc.

THIS COMPANY HAS RECENTLY ADDED TO THEIR WORKS THE

Most Improved Machinery

FOR MANUFACTURING

ALL KINDS OF IRON AT A LOW PRICE.

Special attention given to the manufacture of a good article of IRON for consumers.

Keeping a full Stock of all sizes on hand,

And being confident of giving entire satisfaction, we respectfully ask consumers to give us a trial.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP AT ALL TIMES.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

Office, Corner Broad and Walton Streets, Atlanta, Georgia,

feb8-d1f

JOHN STEPHENS. JOHN H. FLYNN.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

General Commission Merchants

IN GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, GUANO, SALT LIQUORS, ETC.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, and offer to the trade:

100,000 lbs. Bacon—clear and rib sides, 40,000 lbs. Sugar cured and Canvas Hams,
150,000 lbs. Dry Salt Meat, clear rib sides, 100,000 lbs. Dry Salt Meat, clear sides

The Daily Constitution.

THE DUTY OF LIFE.

BY CARRIE BELL SINCLAIR.

Look not mournfully back to the Past,
The Present's the hour for Duty,
And Life, be it ever so dark,
Has moments of sunshine and beauty.
Look up! for the sun is still shining
Although a black cloud may be there;
Remember the bright silver lining
From under the cloud will appear.

Sit not with the hands idly folded—
Each one has a duty to do,
And if L. fe has its struggles for others,
Why have only pleasures for you?
Seek not to plant only the roses,
Point not to the thorns in the strife;
But put on the armor of Courage,
To fight in the battle of Life

Look round on the highways and gather,
Not only the flowers so sweet,
But take up the stones that are bruising
Some weary, worn traveler's feet;
Seek out some cool spring in the desert,
And give to the lips that are dry—
Speak a kind word of hope or of comfort
To each sorrowing one who goes by.

Pluck a thorn from some poor, bleeding bosom,
Make strong some faint heart for the strife;
Rouse up the weak feet that have fallen—
'Tis this is the mission of Life;
Ask not if the world will applaud you—
No matter, since Duty is done;
There's One who will better reward you,
With the crown you have faithfully won.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Romantic Result of a Stare.

The Greenfield, Ohio, correspondent of the Chillicothe Register writes:

A beautiful and wealthy young lady, at a social party, took offense at what she supposed to be the impertinent gaze of a gentleman present, who was a stranger to her, but a friend of the lady of the house. The young lady demanded his expulsion as a condition of her remaining. Explanations ensued. The gentleman was not looking at her, "though beautiful enough to attract and fasten the attention of any one." He was looking at a fine and costly chain that encircled the fair one's neck—just such a one as he had purchased for his sister—in one of the links of which (having a secret opening) he had put his photograph. But some months since, and before he had an opportunity to present it to his sister, it was stolen from him. Upon examining the lady's chain he touched a spring (to the little beauty unknown), and lo and behold there was his photograph.

I leave you to judge of the confusion of the fair one. She immediately offered to return the piece of jewelry, which was politely declined, for the time, and it is said by knowing ones that she has concluded to accept of the young man's hand and heart, in order that being the possessor of one she may be permitted to retain the other. It is but justice to remark that the young lady bought the chain of a traveling peddler, who had stopped at her father's house, for about one-half of its original cost.

Uncle Sam's Farm.

In spite of the immense grants to railroads, the United States is still the greatest land owner in the world, and is literally rich enough to give us all a farm. East of the Mississippi there are still about 60,000,000 acres of public lands not yet disposed of, chiefly in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, and west of that river—not including our Alaskan purchase—there are 996,752,-562 acres, distributed as follows:

Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, 16,000,000.
Dakota and Wyoming, 145,295,283.
Montana, 86,904,605.
Kansas, 43,148,876.
Nebraska, 52,523,627.
Colorado and Idaho, 117,800,000.
New Mexico and Utah, 124,140,000.
Nevada and Arizona, 137,000,000.
Minnesota, 36,776,170.
California, Oregon and Washington, 201,-000,000.
Indian Territory, 44,154,000.

This would give a nice little farm of over twenty-five acres to every man, woman and child in the country.

A Foolish Adventure.

Captain John Meiks who, in 1867, crossed the Atlantic on a life-raft, is preparing for another voyage to Europe on a smaller raft of a similar construction. The raft is composed of inflated Indiarubber tubes which, when not filled with air, fold up in a comparatively small compass, but when inflated will carry all the persons that can crowd on it. The raft on which Captain Meiks performed his last voyage was twenty-five feet long by eighteen wide. He then had two men with him. A canvass tent was erected on the raft, and the three crossed the Atlantic, arriving safely in England in forty days. Captain Meiks is now having another life raft made fifteen feet long and twelve feet wide, on which he intends going to Europe, accompanied only by a boy. He will be ready to start about the middle of August, and will take with him sixty days' provisions. He intends taking the direct steamer track, and is confident of success.—*New York Times.*

LENGTHENING OCEAN STEAMERS.—The operation of lengthening screw steamers has been, says a Scotch journal, for some time past, most successfully performed at Granton. The vessels are placed on the patent slip in the usual way, and in the course of a day or two are cut apart to the requisite length. The space between them is then built up, and in a few weeks the vessel is again ready for sea. The steamship Garrison, the last vessel lengthened in this manner, which is now about to sail from Granton to Constantinople, was made thirty-one feet longer. This has increased her carrying power from 950 to 1,280 tons without diminishing her speed or rendering a larger crew necessary. The advantage thus gained to owners whose vessels and trade require the outlay, is equal, in the case of the Garrison, to a new steamer of 350 tons, without the great expense of engines, coal or crew.

ILL EFFECTS OF GAS ON HEALTH.—Of the many causes which contribute to the establishment of feeble health among in-door workers, the products of illuminating gas must hold the first place. To the use of an excessive quantity of gas—excessive as regards the size of the room and the capability of removing the products of the combustion of gas—we may attribute, in no small measure, the large number of cases of consumption. To this cause is due, almost entirely, the great number of deaths among compositors, the delicate health of shopmen and women who are engaged where much gas is used, and who do not ventilate the places sufficiently.

☞ Our young lady readers are advised always to untie and well examine any anonymous bouquet or flowers which they may receive. Recently a young lady was about throwing away some flowers, but upon examination discovered a note containing an offer of marriage from a bashful but really exemplary young man of her acquaintance.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF HEIRS OF F. C SHROPSHIRE VS. J. C. RAWLINS.—We, the jury, find the plaintiffs for the premises together with $1,433 for rent

And find for defendants $3 000 and interest on the sum from the 8th of August, 1862, to date, and in addition thereto $1,200 and interest on that amount from July 27th, 1868, for improvements, and plaintiffs pay the cost of suit.

☞ PREMIUMS FOR THE OCTOBER EXHIBITION. The contract for the medals and plate to be given at the October exhibition of Cotton States M. & A. Fair Association has been awarded to Messrs. F. A. Brabe & Co., of this city.

The contract amounts to about the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, and amongst the bidders were several well known dealers and manufacturers from New York and Philadelphia.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—The mortality among children in New York is again very distressing this year. The last returns of the board of health show that three hundred and forty-four persons died of diarrheal affections last week, of whom 310 were children under two years old. Dirty streets, close rooms, bad milk, and unripe fruit, are among the most active causes of this great mortality, but some share of it is undoubtedly due to the climate.

☞ "Tell that man to take off his hat in court," said a judge the other morning to the officer. The offender, who turned out be a young lady, wearing the fashionable sailor hat, indignantly exclaimed, "I am no man, sir!" "Then," said his Honor. "I am no judge."

☞ Cincinnati has established a public fountain of iced-water, and the tax-payers taking their whisky tepid, complain of the extravagant waste of the public money on ice, which might as well be saved for something that people drink.

☞ The addition of ten drops of chloroform to 100 grammes of codliver oil renders the latter agreeable to the taste, without in the least impairing its medicinal qualities.

THE ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA R. R.

—IS—

COMPLETED,

And forms, with its

CONNECTIONS,

THE

SHORTEST LINE

—FROM—

Chattanooga

—TO—

MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG,

—AND ALL—

SOUTH-WESTERN CITIES.

BY the completion of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, first-class Passenger Fare has been reduced to the following figures:

Chattanooga to Meridian.....$12 00
" to Mobile..... 17 25
" to New Orleans..... 22 25
" to Jackson, Miss..... 17 00
" to Vicksburg..... 19 00
" to Monroe, La..... 24 00

Magnificent cars of the latest and most approved patterns are run on all trains

This is the only route that runs PULLMAN'S PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Chattanooga to Mobile and New Orleans.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL RAILROAD & HOTEL OFFICES

—o—

The attention of Freight Shippers is called to this

SHORT LINE

As offering the advantages of speedy transit between the North and South for all descriptions of freight, with rates always as low as by any other route.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities North and South.

WILLIAM KEAVY,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
J. C. STANTON, General Supt.
june20—dtf

H. H. WITT & CO.,

COMMISSION DEALERS

—AND—

SHIPPERS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

SUCH AS BUTTER, CHEESE EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, VENISON, DRESSED CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, ETC.,

PEACHTREE STREET

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS FROM THE FARMERS and merchants of North East Georgia. We promise quick sales, small commissions and fair dealing. Give us a trial.

AIR-LINE EXPRESS.

WE have established a regular EXPRESS LINE on the AIR-LINE RAILROAD. A messenger will run daily on the passenger train. Agencies will be established at every station on line of road.

All Express matter will be delivered free of charge to and from the cars at the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad Depot.

Office at their store on Peachtree street.

H. H. WITT & CO.,
Proprietors.
july8-d6m

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. In digestion, or want of action in the Liver, causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz:

Hon Ale ander H. Stephens, of Georgia.
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Jno. still short r, ex Governor of Alabama.
Gen. John B. Gordon.
R. ". Mott, of Columbus, Ga.

are among the hundreds of whom we can refer to.

Price, $1.00. By mail, postage prepaid, $1.20.
Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Georgia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
april23—d&wly

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT!

Club, Club, Club.

FOR THE FUTURE we will club the Daily and Weekly Constitution with

The Rural Southerner,

An excellent agricultural monthly paper.

The Daily with the Southerner.....$10 50
The Weekly " " " 5 50

june21 tf &w W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

George Page & Co.,

No. 5 N. Schroeder Street, Baltimore.

Manufacturers of
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE
Circular Saw Mills.
Gang, Mulay and Sash Saw Mills,
GRIST MILLS, TIMBER WHEELS, SHINGLE MACHINES, Etc. Dealers in Circular Saws, Belting and Mill supplies generally, and manufacturer's agents for Leffel's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, and every description of Wood Working Machinery.
AGRICULTURAL ENGINES A SPECIALTY.
☞ Send for discriptive Catalogue & Price List.
nov6-dsoddw1y

James Kennedy,
MERCHANT MILLER,
Louisville, Kentucky.
LIQUOR of all grades always on hand, and furnished at the lowest p[illegible] wanted.

Landsberg's
LUMBER YARD,
OPPOSITE GEORGIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
ALL VARIETIES OF LUMBER,

White Pine Sash,
DOORS AND BLINDS,
SAWED LATHS AND SHINGLES,
Sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
A. LANDSBERG & CO.,
Proprietors.
oct3-dtf june25-dtf

Tax Notice.

THE Books of the City Tax Receiver and Collector are now open at the City Hall daily, from 9 in the morning until 3d, and from 7 until 9 in the evening.

Come up and give in your Taxes. Don't all wait until the last day.

JOHN THOMAS,
Receiver and Collector.
July 15th 1871.—tf

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut St. Philadelphia,
535 Broadway, New York.
OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

Spectacles, Microscopes, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Botanical Glasses, Drawing Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Surveying Compasses, Engineers' Transits and Levels, Chains, Tape Measures, Drawing Paper, and Drawing materials of all descriptions.

Magic Lanterns and Slides. Thermometers, Barometers, Gauges, Electric Machines, Blowpipes Coils, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c., &c.

The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part:

Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 155 pages.
" 2. Optical " 100 "
" 3. Magic Lanterns " 88 "
" 4. Philosophical Instruments, 66 "
june24-d3mo

WASHBURN & SILVEY. Real Estate. WASHBURN & SILVEY.

Stock & Bond Brokers,

Dealers in

General Commission Merchants.
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Fine Coffin Warerooms.

On Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of Fine METALLIC CASES. Also, a large number of Walnut and Poplar Coffins. In connection with the Warerooms, there is a fine HEARSE; also Carriages to attend Funerals.

☞ Prompt attendance guaranteed to all orders.

WM. WOOD,
june6-dly Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

College Commencements.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE GA. RAILROAD,
AUGUSTA, June 12, 1871.

THE Commencement Exercises of Colleges will be held at
Covington, June 18th, 1871.
Oxford, July 16th, 1871.
Athens, July 30th, 1871.

Persons desiring to attend any of said Commencements will be passed for One Fare.

Full fare to be paid going and the Agent selling the full fare ticket will give return tickets free. Return tickets good for fifteen days, from Thursday before Commencement day. S. K. JHONSON, Sup't.
june15-dtill july30

Bale's Auction House,

ROME.....GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Returns made as desired. J. A. BALE, Proprietor,

REFERENCE—J. H. James, Banker, Atlanta; Meador & Bro., Atlanta; Silvey & Dougherty, Atlanta; Moore & Marsh, Atlanta; Cox & Hill, Atlanta.
Rome, Georgia, November 15, 1870—dtf

GEO. N. LESTER, Marietta, Ga. WM. S. THOMSON, Atlanta, Ga.

LESTER & THOMSON,
Attorneys at Law,
ATLANTA, - - - - - GEORGIA,

WILL give prompt attention to any business entrusted to them.

OFFICE—In "The H. I. Kimball House," Nos. 16 and 18, directly over H. I. Kimball's office, fronting on the Railroad.

Geo. N. Lester will continue to reside at Marietta, and will attend the courts as heretofore, but will generally be AT THE OFFICE. march8-dtf

SURE POP!

DEATH TO RATS,
ROACHES, BEDBUGS, etc.,

never failing, boxes double the size as others. Hermetically sealed and always fresh.

For sale at wholesale by

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
and by W. A. LANSDELL,
at retail by all Druggists.
feb28-dly

E. P. H. CAPRON'S
PATENT
Turbine Water Wheel!

24 Inch Wheel $195.

THE ONLY WHEEL

FURNISHED to customers with POLISHED BUCKETS. Buckets made separate and movable. If ever broken can be replaced with a new one. Warranted to give more power than any Rough Bucket Wheel.

Send for illustrated Pamphlet for 1871.

Address CAPRON WATER WHEEL CO.,
Lock Box 139. Hudson, N. Y.
may3—d3m

Southern Terra Cotta Works.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta work, of the most approved patterns and designs. They will make it to the interest of all parties wishing articles in their line to call on them and encourage their new enterprise, and will guarantee to furnish such articles at lower rates than they can be obtained at any other manufactory in the Southern country. Window Caps Flower Vases, Fountains, Brackets, Medelion, etc. ALL SIZES VITRIFIED STONE SEWER PIPE always on hand.

All are especially invited to call and see our works. Samples to be seen at the factory on old Race Track street, near Barracks. P. PELLEGRINI,
april18—d1m E. GIORGI.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

SAIL, every Wednesday and Saturday, to and from

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

The steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers.

Passage Rates, Payable in Currency, to Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry:

First Cabin, $82 and $75, according to Location.
Cabin Return Tickets, $130, securing best accommodations.
Intermediate, $53. Steerage, $28.

Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to Y. DUNNING, Sleeping Car Office, Atlanta, Ga. Responsible Agents wanted in town and country. june31-d wkm.

Chas. Bohnefeld, Undertaker.

INFORMS the people of Atlanta and surrounding country that he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Coffins. Also, STATE AGENT FOR TAYLOR'S PATENT CORPSE PRESERVER, by which bodies are kept for several days in a perfect state of preservation. My personal attention will be given to all orders. Office 68, Whitehall street. Coffin here room Luckie street. july4-d3m

MARGENIUS A. BELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, - - - - - GEORGIA.

WILL practice in all the Courts—State and Federal—giving to the business of his profession undivided attention. RESPECTFULLY solicits a portion of the public patronage.

☞ Office—front room, over Bell & Hammock's office, Whitehall street. june21-d3m

LaGrange District Meeting.

LAGRANGE DISTRICT MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held at Greenville, Ga., EMBRACING FIFTH SUNDAY IN JULY. Opening services on Wednesday night, 26th instant, by Rev. W. M. CRUMLEY.

H. I. ADAMS, P. E.
LaGrange, July 7, 1871. july11—d1f

CATALOGUES GOTTEN UP IN THE MOST approved style at THE CONSTITUTION office

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several hundred miles are completed in Minnesota, and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 120 miles of finished road, and track laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 412 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 540.

A Good Investment.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the Fifty Millions Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 20 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

25,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track or 5000 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Lands for Bonds.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

Sinking Fund.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due, with their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

Exchanging U. S. Five-Twenties. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

Other securities.—All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Wright, Schmidt & Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

Sterling Exchange on London, Liverpool and Hamburg, in sums to suit, for sale by

WRIGHT, SCHMIDT & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
may11 d3mo

FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded at Cotton States Fair, Augusta,

Thomasville Fair, and all Southern Fairs where Exhibited,

1870!

THE SINGER
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

CONSTITUTED by the homes of the people, received the Great Award of the Highest Sales, and have left all rivals far behind them, for they sold in 1870, One Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three Machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Company sold over the Florence Sewing Machine Company..... 110,173 Machines.
Sold over the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company..... 98,943 "
Sold over the Weed Sewing Machine Company..... 92,681 "
Sold over the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company..... 70,431 "
Sold over the Howe Machine Company..... 59,677 "
Sold over the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company..... 44,625 "

It is the most simple and easily regulated Machine now in use.

The shuttle gives an even tension from the full to the empty bobbin.

Makes the most durable, elastic and smooth stitch.

Stitching the softest sandin without drawing it into the feed, and from that to heavy cloth or leather without changing the tension, making it capable of a greater range of work than any other machine made.

We use the straight needle, and it will do more and finer work than any other sewing needles.

The work moves from you instead of sideways, which is much easier to manage.

Per speed and ease of operation it is unequaled.

Our machinery is all protected from dust.

Our corder, tucker, gatherer, quilter, trimmer, fringer, binder, hemmer, braider, feller and embroidery attachment are simple and easily used.

We have the best of silks of our own manufacture at wholesale and retail, of all colors and numbers.

We will place the Singer in your family for a trial with any machine you may wish to try with it.

The sales of our New Family Sewing Machine is steadily increasing, showing its popularity.

The new No. 1 Machine for Tailors and Bootmakers is the best in the market.

Examine before purchasing.

Are now sold on easy terms at the Atlanta Agency.

R. T. SMILLIE, Local Agent,
Corner of S. Broad and W. Alabama streets.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Silk Thread, Needles, Oil, etc., always on hand. Stitching neatly done.

H. D. HAWLEY,
General Agent for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. may12-ly

John P. Morton & Co.,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,
PRINTERS,

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